The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,972.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs.	58	0
——— including postage..... ,,	73	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion .... Rs.	5	0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.		Down.	August.	
Leave Bombay	13 & 27		Leave Bussorah	1	15
,, Kurrachee	17	31	,, Fao	1	15
		Augt.	,, Bushire	4	18
,, Guadur	18	1	,, Linga	6	20
,, Muscat	21	4	,, B. Abbas	8	22
,, B. Abbas	23	6	,, Muscat	10	24
,, Linga	24	7	,, Guadur	12	26
,, Bushire	27	10	,, Kurrachee	15	29
,, Fao	28	11			Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29	12	Arrive Bombay	18	1

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the S. S. "OTTAWA," (1274 tons, 200 H. P.), to Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 17th instant calling at Galle and Singapore.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company, Bombay, 9th July 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" will have immediate despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To Sail about the 17th inst.)

THE fine Passenger Ship "BRITISH PRINCESS," William Brown, Commander, has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will sail as above. Particulars may be obtained on application to Captain BROWN or to

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "DAVID MALCOLM," Captain David Anton, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Anton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship "David Malcolm."

Bombay, 13th July 1868.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that, in terms of Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th June last, the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Bank, No. 30 Meadow Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 23rd day of July at 2 o'clock noon, when the following business will be transacted:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To Elect Directors for the current year in place of those retiring.

3rd. To Elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Macleod Road, Kurrachee, 4th July 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

o insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

& B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of ilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste Weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Llody's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £15, second class £10; children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £12 7s. 3d. per head; second class £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5.. } Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay Tamarind Lane.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez —1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 20th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" ... [illegible]

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.
For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th proximo, at 5 P. M.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th June 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until FURTHER NOTICE.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
For Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th July 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the Times of India and Bombay Gazette during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16¼ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road —an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

NOTICES

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk......	18	,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks........	16	,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	16	,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.........	28	,,	41
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.............. ,,	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants................ ,,	7	,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants .... ,,	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material..	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. ....Rs.		7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium............... ,,		7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..................... ,,		7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic............. ,,			0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere .... ,,		7	8
BADHAM'S West End .... ,,		7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf....................Rs.		4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot ,, ... ,,		3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ... ,,		4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace.................................Rs.	2		
Guyot's Leather Brace................................ ,,	3		
Guyot's West End.................................... ,,	2		
The Royal Courier Bag .... ,,	8	to	12
The Best Silk Umbrellas............................. ,,	12	,,	16
The Brighton Walking Stick......................... ,,	2	,,	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief .... ,,	18	,,	20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ... ,,	14	,,	18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ... ,,	16	,,	18
White Cambric Handkerchief .... ,,	10	,,	16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen ....Rs.	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs.. ,,	16	,,	30
Gold Collar Studs .... ,,	6	,,	8
Gold Shirt Studs .... ,,	14	,,	30
Gold Scarf Rings... ,,	8	,,	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. .. ,,	2	,,	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent ... & Fancy	,, ...	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,, ...	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,, ...	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,, ...	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	....	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits	....	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	....	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.	....	8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's	....	25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS	....	10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS	....	16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"	......	2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT, as prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from air bubbles which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better, and in point of flavour the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable. Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's "Medicine Chest Companion," written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING.

LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represents the natural aliment of the child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious, and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer.
J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, to work by Hand or Treadle.
J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
J. NEUBERG.

JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES, Large and Small Size.
J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES.
J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with milk-glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each, Cash.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, per Borderer, GUINNESS' STOUT,

In Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
In Pints at Rs. 4-8 do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1868, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, that LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, one of the Partners in the abovenamed Firm, be permitted to resume business on his own account, he giving up all further Claims on his Estate for maintenance. All persons interested may attend.—Dated this 10th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for Limjee Manockjee.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, who lately carried on business as merchants under the names and styles of Jaitha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass and Company.

SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, on admitted claims only, at the rate of 3⅜ (three and three-eighths) per cent will be paid to them personally or to their attorneys on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 6, Rampart Row.

Production of Vouchers in support of claims is necessary. Creditors who have not received the former Dividend of 3 per cent are requested to call for same at once.

RAMCHUNDRA MAHADEVA,
Bombay, 8th July 1868. Manager for the Trustees.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand, at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.
FORM OF MORTGAGE.
No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865,)" we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.
FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed A. B.

NOTICES.

LOST, on Saturday Evening last, between the Government Telegraph Office and the Band Stand (by way of the sea wall), a DIAMOND RING with an inscription engraved on the inside. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to the Office of this Paper.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation who have not applied for the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS, must do so before the 31st instant, otherwise they will be EXCLUDED from the same.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price.................. Rs. 3 0
Free by post .... Rs. 3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

Terms—Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815, in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; and the latter in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for all Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz.	
		Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded...		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ...	25	13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ...	21	11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ...	18	10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ...	16	9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ...	15	8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule	do... ...	13	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ...	20	

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.............	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	,, 26	
Macon, ditto	,, 21	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	,, 31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	,, 26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.................	,, 26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger.....................	,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do	,, 23	,, ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.................	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale..........	,, 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry..	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry..........................	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry..................	,, 18
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.........	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin..	,, 15
Madeira, East India...	,, 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine..	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule...	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality............	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish.............................	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch..........................	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)...............	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best............................	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best)........per dozen ...	,, 24	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants can be supplied more economically from our Bombay godowns than from home, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACT...ERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. ... THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Farther particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO in Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Bombay Gazette Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

B B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for the ERECTION of a PASSENGER STATION near to Grant Road up to the 15th instant. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

F. MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Grant Road, 7th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, for the season.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE

Sole Successor to the late Mr. James Barron

WATCH, CLOCK and CHRONOMETER MAKER.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he served the late Mr. James Barron, Watchmaker, in the capacity of an Assistant for 24 years, and on his death succeeded him in his business in 1852. He possesses testimonials from the late Mr. Barron and many European Gentlemen, certifying to his long experience in, and perfect knowledge of, the repairing and regulating of Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers. Thanking the Public for the liberal patronage and support accorded to him, he now respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

31 Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, Bombay Gazette.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the maker, are commended, and each guaranteed for the same period. The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to such of the CONTRIBUTORIES to the KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation) as have received the FIRST and SECOND DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the said Company at the hands of the former Liquidators, that a CALL has been THIS DAY made upon them of RUPEES THIRTY-ONE PER SHARE, and to such of the said Contributories as have received the First of such Distributions only that a Call has been made upon them of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SHARE, such Calls respectively must be paid on or before the 15th day of July instant, at the Office of Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, sole Liquidator of the Company, at 6 Rampart Row, and INTEREST after the rate of NINE PER CENTUM PER ANNUM will be charged on such Calls as are not paid by that day.

A classified list of the Contributories, showing the distributions paid to them respectively, has been made out and can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidator.—Dated this First day of July 1868.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Liquidator Khandeish Farming Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (under Liquidation).

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT Rs. 4½ PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES FOUR AND HALF PER SHARE (on Shares of Members who are not in any way indebted to the Company) will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, on the production of the Share Receipts or Letter of Allotments and Receipts for 1st Call.

All holders of Allotment Letters not being Original Allottees of the Shares therein referred to will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from such Original Allottees previous to any payment being made to them.

All those who have not yet applied for the First Distribution are requested to do so at once.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited.)

Bombay, 25th June 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 17th day of July at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1868, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of two of the present Board, who retire by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

4. To sanction the applications of certain Shareholders in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, to grant them Shares in the Company in lieu of shares in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, forfeited for non-payment of Third Call.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd proximo until after the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th June 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.
The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.
SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received large and varied stock of Musical Boxes of superior finish and best manufacture, Rosewood, handsomely inlaid.

Prices, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

The following is a list of the Tunes played by some of the Boxes:—

1	A moi les plaisirs	Op.	Faust	Gounod.
2	Christ est resenseit	,,	do.	,,
3	Faites hir mes aveux	,,	do.	,,
4	Oui c'est toi je't aime,	,,	do.	,,
5	Gloire de nos aieux	,,	do.	,,
6	Valse	,,	do.	,,
7	Rataplan Choeur	,,	Force du Destin	Verdi
8	La morale in tutto	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
9	Al Suon del tamburo	,,	Force du Destin	Verdi.
10	E se sia elve	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
11	Il palpito Deir	,,	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
12	Ballabile Corsari	,,	do.	,,

A very full and sweet-toned Box.

1 Le Barbier de Seville "Zitti."
2 Chanson des Roses.
3 Crispino e la Comare "Ah si Marito Mia."
4 El Marinero.
5 L'Enlevement an Serail.
6 Parisina, "Ah tu Sai."
7 Semiramide, "Si Vendicato."
8 Tota Aragonesa de la Pandereta.

A full-toned Box with Bell accompaniment; the Bells are in view.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 The Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A sweet-toned Box with Bell accompaniment.

1 Il Trovatore Canzone "Stride la Vampa," Verdi.
2 Fra Diavola Overture, Auber.
3 Norma Arin Finale Qual cor Piadisti, Bellini.
4 It Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto All'idea, Rossini.
5 La Sonnambula Aria Finale Ah non Guinge Bellin

A particularly sweet Mandoline-toned Box.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A very full-toned Box with Bells.

1 La Somnambule "Tu Non Sai."
2 Polka brillante.
3 Il Baccio Walzer.
4 L'Elisire d'Amore, Barcarolle.
5 Heureux Pays Cyrolienne.
6 Troubadour, Quadrille.

A powerful-toned Box with Bells.

1 I cannot mind my Wheel Mother.
2 The Captain and his Whiskers.
3 The "Good bye at the door."
4 Thou art so near and yet so far.
5 My Boy Tammy.
6 Stonewall Jackson.
7 See the conquering Hero comes.
8 When Jonny comes marching Home.

With Drum and Bell accompaniments.

All the Boxes have Patent Winders.

Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

Received yesterday by the steamer "Rangoon."

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for June...Rs.	3	0
Indian Polity: a view of the System of Administration in India. By G. Chesney, Accountant General to the Government of India, P. W. Department	15	12
The Spanish Gypsy: a poem. By Geo. Eliot...........	9	0
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopæia, 1867. 6th Edn.	8	0
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. By Cotterill and Little, B. A.	3	12
A Practical Manual of Shipping Law. By W. A. Oliver, Solicitor	2	12
Dickens's American Notes, Author's edn............	2	4
Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres; with explanatory notes...	1	8
On the Road; tales told by a Commercial Traveller. By Hemyng	0	12
Pictorial Sheet Alphabet of common objects	1	4
Half a Million of Money. By A. B. Edwards...........	1	8
Plays.—The Brigand. The Muleteer of Toledo. Handy Andy. Each..	0	8
Disraeli's Works, 10 vols.....................................	7	8
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded.....................	1	0
Weale's Builder's Price Book for 1868..................	3	0
Jacob on Construction of Retaining Walls	0	12
——— of Storage Reservoirs..........	1	8
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4	8
——— Pocket Formulary	4	8
——— Druggist's Receipt Book	4	8
Lover's Irish Stories	1	8
The Young Wife's Guide during Pregnancy and Childbirth, and in the management of her infant. By Dr. H. Davies	2	12
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. Abridged edn	4	8
Classic Tales:—Rasselas, Vicar of Wakefield, Exiles of Siberia, Paul and Virginia, Indian Cottage, Gulliver's Travels, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Sorrows of Werter, Theodosius and Constantia, and the Castle of Otranto	2	12
Graham's Domestic Medicine, 13th edition, 1864...	10	8
Bohn's Handbook of Domestic Medicine................	3	12
Carpenter's Animal Physiology. Bohn's New edition, 1867	4	8
Handbook of Games:—Whist, Piquet, Ecarte, Lansquenet, Boston, Quadrille, Cribbage, and other Card Games; Faro, Rouge et Noir, Hazard, Roulette, Backgammon, Draughts, Billiards, Bagatelle, American Bowls, &c. &c....................	3	12
Staunton's Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook...................................	3	12
A History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Taimur, Baber, and Humayun. 2 vols. By W. Erskine, Esq...............................	10	8
Murray's History of British India down to '56......	4	0
Pickwick Abroad; or, the Tour in France. Illustrated by Crowquill. By G. W. M. Reynolds.	6	12
Market Harborough. By W. Melville....................	1	8
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell............................	1	8
Tilbury Nogo. By W. Melville..............................	1	8
Barnard Smith's Arithmetic and Algebra (in 1 vol).	8	0
Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.......................	6	4
The New Table Book; or Pictures for old and young parties. By F. Eltze. With "a copy of verses" to each picture, and a page for "Everybody's" Favourite. Edited by M. Lemon..........	15	12
Kinglake's the Crimean War, vols. 3 and 4, will arrive by next Mail..	24	0
Ditto, vols. 1 and 2 on hand................................	24	0
Thackeray's Lovel the Widower...........................	3	12
——— Denis Duval..	3	12
——— The Virginians: a tale of the last century.	5	4
——— Pendennis: his fortunes and misfortunes, &c.	5	4
——— The Newcomes, memoirs of a most respectable family..	5	4
——— Vanity Fair: a novel without a hero........	4	8
——— Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's reign...	4	8
——— The Irish Sketch Book.............................	3	12
——— The Paris Sketch Book............................	4	8
——— Adventures of Philip on his way through the world	4	8
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge........................	6	8
——— of Biography..................	6	8
——— of History......................	6	8
——— of Natural History..........	6	8
——— of Science and Art..........	6	8
——— of Geography.................	6	8
——— of Bible Knowledge.........	6	8
Half Hours with the best Authors, 2 vols...............	7	8
Dean Alford's A Plea for the Queen's English.........	3	12
Morphy's Games of Chess....................................	3	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook.....................	3	12
——— Companion....................	3	12
Walker's Manly Exercises....................................	3	12
The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom................	2	12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Les Grandes Dames, Vol. 1, Don Juan...................	3	12
Au Pays de L'Astree. Par Mario Proth	2	4
Louis Hubert. Par Eugene Bonnemere..................	2	4
Un cas de conscience.—Anne Marie. L'Officiere d'Infanterie de Marine. Par C. Barbara	2	4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 106—Offenbach's Opera the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein............	0	12
Ditto, No. 107—Bellini's Opera Norma..............	0	12
Ditto, No. 108—Flotow's Opera Martha.............	0	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for April—12 Songs by Benedict and Sullivan..................................	0	12
Ditto, for May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards.........	0	12
Ditto, for June—8th Selection Christy M. Songs.	0	12

Bombay, 4th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank	......
3,140,030	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay	126 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New	18 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
[illegible]	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	6¾ per share
[illegible]	250	250	nil	Central Bank	10 per share
[illegible]	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
[illegible]	200	25	13½	China Bank	4 per share
[illegible]	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct prem
[illegible]	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
[illegible]	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	132¼
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co	420 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,425 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	00	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
China	60 days' sight	214¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cen
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	94¼
" "	1842-43	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	109
Five and half per cent.		114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14TH JULY.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akote }	New	530 to 235
Akote		232 to 235
Broach		
Dhollera }		252 to 255
Bhownuggur }		
Veeravul		212 to 225
Vingorla		230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned		245 to 248
Khandeish }		228 to 2?0
Barsee }		
Ready Sales		250 Candies.
For delivery		"
Market firm.		

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JULY 9.

Government Securities.—4 per cents, one lot sold at Rs. 5-10 discount and three or four at Rs. 5-8. The sales of 5 per cents of 1856-57 were at Rs. 9 6 and 9-8 premium. A purchase of half a lakh of 5½ per cents was made at Rs. 14-14 premium.

A sale of some Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,793¾ was reported.

National Bank shares were bought yesterday and to-day at Rs. 133.

People's Bank shares are getting scarce, the transactions reported were at Rs. 40, but several orders at this price remain unexecuted.

The Brunton's Patent Press Co. have made a call of Rs. 50 per share, payable on 1st August next; the object of this call is to build warehouses owing to the increasing business.

10 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co. were placed at Rs 350 each.

A purchase of Bengal Tea Co's fully paid up shares was made, in the country, at Rs. 70 each.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(Englishman, July 9.)

[illegible] day quotations for London are:—Lin and Rape Seeds, [illegible] per ton; Jute £2-10 per ton; Rice £1-5 per ton; Saltpetre 12s. per ton; Light freight £3-5. For Liverpool, [illegible] £2-5 per ton; Jute, £2-5 per ton; Rice, £1 per ton; [illegible] £3 per ton.

At Bombay there appears to be about 13,000 tons disengaged. Every week, however, a considerable number of vessels receive orders from England to load on the owners' account or guano or other charters. One-half of the vessels now disengaged are waiting for charters or instructions for Home, while others are laid up. Those that have accepted charters to come round and load at Calcutta are chiefly in Government employ. Six vessels have taken £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton, to load here for London, while others decline to accept less than £2-10 per ton.

CHARTERS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Charters for London.—"Sydney Dacres," iron, 1379 tons; "Hoogly," iron, 1218 tons; "Mabel," iron, 1210 tons; "Baltimore," iron, 1177 tons, to arrive from Bombay, all at £2-5 per ton, [illegible] the cargo to be Lin and Rape seed, and half Jute and [illegible] light freights. They have no cancelling date. "Mermaid," iron, 1107 tons; "Victoria Cross," iron, [illegible] tons, at £2-7-6—the same terms as above, only they have a cancelling date.

Engagements for London.—"Victoria Cross," re-let, in small lots, 800 tons Linseed, and 700 tons Jute at £2-10 per ton; "Victory," 100 tons Linseed at £2-17-6 per ton; "Star of Denmark," 50 tons Co ton at £3, 50 tons Saltpetre at 12s. 6d. per ton; "Edith Moore." Iron ship, 700 tons Linseed at £2- 0. and 300 tons Jute at £2-10 per ton; "Pembroke Castle," 1500 chests Tea at £3-5 per ton, and 10 tons Rice at £1-7-6 per ton; "City of Benares" 75 tons Rice at £1-15 per ton, 150 bales Hides at £3-7-6 per ton; "Punjab," 350 tons Linseed at £2-7-6, and 500 tons Jute at £2-7-6 per ton; "William Lindsay," 100 tons Cotton at £3-5, and 50 tons Jute at £3 per ton; "Portia," iron, 600 tons Linseed and 500 tons Jute at £2-7-6 per ton; "Romas Empire," 400 tons and "Knight Companion," 200 tons Jute, at £2-10 per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Aboukir," 500 tons Jute at £2-5, and 100 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton; "Clydesdale," 400 tons Jute and 200 tons Linse d at £2-5 per ton, 203 tons Jute at £2 per ton; "Bengollyun," Iron, 200 tons Jute at £2-10 per ton; "Bolton Abbey," 200 tons Jute and 200 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton; "Waverley," 500 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton.

For Bourbon.—"Tacna," 421 tons, at Rs. 2 per bag. No further demand.

For Mauritius.—"Water-Witch" engaged 11,000 bags at, Rs. 1-4 per bag; "Zemindar. 668 tons, at Rs. 1-2 per bag for a full cargo of grain. Market very dull.

For New York—"Levanter,—tons at $8½ per ton; not less than 500 tons Linseed or more than 900 tons; balance Measurement Goods. Very little offering for the United States.

For the Clyde.—"Arabia," 819 tons, a full cargo of Jute at £2-5 per ton—option of 300 tons for Dundee at £2-12-6 per ton.

For Dundee.—"Marine Minister," "Von Roon" will load under charter at £2-15 per ton.

For the Rice Ports.—We hear that the "Knight of Snowden" was chartered at Galle to load at Rangoon for Liverpool at £3-2-6 per ton, and the "Jane Henderson," at £3-5 per ton—the latter being now at Rangoon; "William Mitchell," 611 tons, chartered at Bombay for Rangoon to U. K. at £3 per ton; "M. A. Forbes," 599 tons, at Akyab, has been chartered at £3 per ton thence to Liverpool direct.

Ships not fixed.—"River Eden," "Aldershot," "Athena," "Canning," "Lightning," "City of Dublin," "British Prince," "Euterpe," "Jeanie Douglas," "Benton," "Martha Jackson," "Bengal," "West," "Saint Monan," "Ravenscraig," "Wolfville," "Forfarshire," "Pride of Conada," "Cholula," "James Vinicombe," "Cumberland," "Oriana," "Tantallon Castle," "China," "Persian Empire," "Benledie," "Moorsefort," "John Elliott," "Ashgrove," "Timour," "Knight Bachelor," "Varuna," "Sumatra," "India," "Zafire," "Hindostan (F.)" and a few Native vessels.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Holland, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Dickinson, Colonel, R. E., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Nimmo, Captain, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.

Hewlett, Surgeon, Medical Department. on sick certificate, to England.

Gaye, Colonel, R. H. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

Boulter, Vet Surgeon, R. H. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

Fagan, Lieutenant, 2nd L. Cavalry, on sick certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH JULY.

London....Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool..Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	£1 12s. 6d.	do.
Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	£0 15s 0d.	
Overland..Cotton	£4 0s. 0d.	£4 10s. 0d. 40 cubic feet	
China ....Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.	
Mauritius .Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 14	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee, July 11.
	Montpelier	Miller	Liverpool, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 14	Anna Henderson.	Henderson	Moulmein.
	Rangoon (s)	Rennoldson	Aden and Suez.
	Shooting Star	Graceley	Havre.
	City of Shanghai	Crocket	Calcutta.
	Hannibal	Hill	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Sir Hugh Rose*, Spurden, to Moulmein.

Ship *Caldew*, Clarkson, to Penang.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

(*Englishman, July 9.*)

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of yesterday announced the arrivals of the steamer "Mongolia," N. Stewart, Suez 14th June; ships "John Eliot," "Thomas Griffiths, Liverpool 10th March; "Josiah L Hale," [American], D. P. Page, Shields 12th March, and ships "Leaping Water," "Manfred," "Edith Moore," and "Ashgrove."

DEPARTURES.—"Providence" and "Candahar."

(*Englishman, July 10.*)

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of yesterday announced the arrivals of the barque "Admiral Rigault," de Genovilly, [French], "F. Tanbort" Bourbon, 6th June, and ship showed "V. P. F. H.")

DEPARTURE.—Ship "Springwood."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, or a MARRIED COUPLE, can have accommodation with an English Family in an agreeable and healthy situation in the Fort. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure per Ship "KRISHNA," arrived from Jeddah, Red Sea, are requested to take delivery at once, otherwise the same will be put in the Bank at the risk and expense of those concerned.

W. U. LEMON,
Commander Ship "Krishna."

Bombay, 15th July 1868.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, 8th July 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND TROMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., to receive and consider the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators, prepared in pursuance of Section 155 of the "Indian Companies Act."

T. F. PUNNETT,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th July 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
Punjaub Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have] now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES:—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH:—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
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The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 21st July at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet
OVERLAND MAIL	July 21st	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	"	"	"
China Mail	July 10th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Ju. 10th.	"	"
Cape of Good Hope	"	"	"
Natal	"	"	"
Reunion	"	"	"
St. Helena	"	"	"
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast & Calcutta	1st & 15th.	"	"
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday.....July	21	Tuesday....October	6
" .... "	24	" .... "	13
" .....August	4	" .... "	21
" .... "	11	Saturday.... "	31
" .... "	18	" ....Nov.	7
" .... "	25	" .... "	14
Tuesday....Sept.	1	" .... "	21
" .... "	8	" .... "	28
" .... "	15	" ....Dec.	5
" .... "	22	" .... "	12
" .....Sept.	29	" .... "	19
		" .... "	26

CHINA MAILS.

July	24	October	2
August	7	"	16
"	21	"	30
September	4	November	13
September	18	"	27
		December	11
		"	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

August	7	October	30
September	4	November	27
October	2	December	25

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 8th and 15th June 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency.	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P, Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concern, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

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Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Drawing.
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History.	Latin.
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Fourth and Fifth Classes......... 10 "

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The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

"MORE than 75 per cent. of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service are adventurers" said Colonel Sykes in the House of Commons the other day. The honourable member from whose speech, on the Governor General of India Bill, the above quotation is extracted, may be described as being the "Lord Cardigan" of the House in matters relating to India. He plunges into an Indian debate full gallop, and lays about him with a severe conviction that, wherever his horse may tread or his blows fall, the result must be commendable because the motive power is *his*. He may talk foolishly or exaggerate, or be even downright unjust, but it is all right, according to his thinking, because *he* says it. The above quotation is a case in point. In all likelihood he had no idea when he got up to speak, that he was going to cast a slur upon a large, hard-working, and important body of his absent fellow countrymen; but having done so, he doubtless considers that what he has said is perfectly true and fully warranted by fact. The question, however, may arise—what did Colonel Sykes *intend* to imply, when he used the word "adventurer?" If we take the dictionary meaning of the word, we shall find that an adventurer is one who "dares," or "hazards," but Colonel Sykes, being a man little likely to weigh his words, with the view of exactly defining his meaning, we will accept one of the two interpretations which the House and the public, here and at home, would naturally put upon his use of the term, and which are indeed the acceptations which it usually meets with now-a-days, at the hands of society. These interpretations are, in point of preciseness, merely literal acceptations of the term, viewed from a different stand-point; one inoffensive, the other distinctly offensive, and they vary about as widely as the term "horseman" does from that of "horseyman." We will take the unobjectionable interpretation first, which would render Colonel Sykes' remark perfectly correct and allowable, but would cause it to mean just what he probably did not intend it to mean; and we will then take the offensive interpretation, which will cause the remark to mean what its utterer probably intended that it should mean, but which he had no just warranty for allowing it to mean. An adventurer, in the former sense, is simply a man who adventures a less valuable certainty to gain a more valuable possibility. This, it will be seen, is an epitomized method of describing human progress. All great men have been adventurers, and all great men always will be, just as all great deeds have been, and will be, adventures. Without adventurers, or adventure, society would have remained stationary from the very beginning. When the savage first fashioned a bow, or twisted a fish-hook and wove a line, he was an adventurer—he adventured his time, and the certainty of being able to fill his stomach with roots, on the possibility of shooting an animal, or catching a fish. If he succeeded, the adventure was a profitable one, the nourishing food thus acquired being more than a set-off against the time thus occupied over and above that which would have sufficed to have enabled him to have grubbed up a meal of roots. From this low level we rise to the height of the deeds of heroes, prophets, and reformers, all the while being within the strict limits of the term adventurer, in the better sense. Scripture furnishes a few tolerably familiar examples of men who were adventurers, and in profane history Cæsar was an adventurer; Mahomet was one; William the Conqueror was one; Wolsey and Mazzini, and most of the popes were; so was Columbus. Adventurers circumnavigated the earth, discovered America, Australia and Oceania and the Cape route to the east; and their successors in our days are known to the world—as Franklin, Burton, Speke, Layard, Livingstone, and one just dead, Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak. Turning to Indian history, and so approaching our point, we find our empire built up in this country by adventurers, of whom two only need be named—Clive and Warren Hastings. Both of these men came out to India to seek their fortunes, and they remained adventurers till such time as they rose to a position, wherein they acted under directorial instruction. A man ceases to be an adventurer, strictly speaking, so soon as he acts under the will of others, and does that which he does for a known and defined remuneration. Dr. Livingstone is an adventurer, *pur et simple*; Sir Robert Napier, although he penetrated four hundred odd miles into a strange, intricate, and barbarous country, was not an adventurer; the difference being that he went because he was ordered, and that he did as he was ordered because, he, by receiving military rank, privileges, and pay bound himself to do so. Napoleon was an adventurer at Waterloo; Blucher and Wellington were not. The former was his own directing will and striking arm in one; the two latter were merely striking arms, guided by the will of their respective Governments. Nothing can well occur without being initiated by the spirit of adventure; but the source of initiation is not always in those who actually do the work. Nearly everybody who comes out from Europe to this country adventures; with some the process terminating with the decision to come; with others, not till they arrive here. A civil engineer, say, has railway influence, and has an appointment under an Indian Company offered to him. He weighs the matter in his mind, placing higher pay, the advantages, present and prospective, of a lesser competition in one scale, and the risk of loss of health, of friends, and of home associations in the other; he decides to adventure the latter to acquire the former. On the other hand, he may adventure coming out to dispose of his professional qualifications in the Indian market, and, until such a disposal is effected, remains an adventurer. In the former sense, governors, bishops, chaplains, barristers, literary and medical men are all adventurers, because they come of their own accord, casting aside all other prospects and predilections to secure greater ultimate advantages in this country, in opposition to being ordered out as is a soldier. A covenanted civilian does the same thing. He adventures all his prospects and associations in a country and climate which he knows, to come out as a civil servant to a country and climate which he does not know. When he has followed out his resolve, passed, and signed his agreement, his adventure has ceased, and he becomes a servant. So that all of us, who are something better than eaters of beef and drinkers of beer, all of us who, in any degree, aid in rolling round the vast wheel of human progress are adventurers, at one time or the other; they only not being so who inherit a competency, and live unproductively upon it, drone-fashion.

Then there is the evil interpretation of the term adventurer. There is for example the man who borrows a *louis d'or* and plays at a gaming table; there is he who goes penniless upon the turf, and bets—in both cases relying upon their wits and luck to win for them or to carry them out of danger if they lose. There is the man with the fly-blown character, who carries his services to a foreign market, who must gain by whatever befalls him, seeing that he has no prospects anywhere else. When Rajah Brooke accepted the sovereignty of Sarawak, he staked good prospects upon the profitable result of his adventure. When a man with a thousand pounds buys cotton or shares, honourably paying for them, and hoping to re-sell them at a *premium*, his adventure is legitimate; but when one does so who has no money to pay for his purchase, and relies upon their re-sale to enable him to do so, his adventure is a dishonest one; by it he will probably win, he cannot possibly lose; he risks the possessions of others to secure gains for himself. A man coming from England, with antecedents so as to render it desirable for him that neither his friends nor name nor home should be known, trusting that the absence of so severe a competition as exists at home, may procure him employment, whether he be known or otherwise in India,—he is an adventurer in the evil sense of the term. A man who sells his goods, bids adieu to his friends, and sails away to set up life anew in the colonies, is an adventurer in the other sense; and the works of such are to be seen in the astonishing spectacles presented by America and Australia. But a fraudulent clerk, or cashiered officer, or unfrocked priest, or a confirmed "ne' er-do-well," who emigrates because those around him in the old country know him too well—and, under a feigned name obtains employment, is an adventurer of the evil type again—who may or may not use his new advantages well. Now which of these two types did Colonel Sykes refer to? May we not assume with tolerable safety, the former being no reproach, that he meant the latter—the evil one? And if so, could anything be more cruelly unjust than to apply to such a body of men a term which, so accepted, is synonymous with "welcher" in turf *parlance*, or "gamester" at the card table? For, let us see to whom such a term can be thus held to apply. Take, we will say, the son of a general officer in the Indian service, or the Royal for that matter, who is destined for the Indian Civil Service, and let us suppose any one of three things to happen, viz: 1.—That his father is ruined by the failure of a bank, and therefore can no longer bear the cost of his son's education, without prejudice to the rest of his children. The lad has to leave his school or his tutors, and to do as he can, until say, he is one or two and twenty, when we will suppose that family friends invite him to come out to India,—perhaps paying his passage—and when here, use interest and get him appointed to some uncovenanted Government post in which he acquits himself as a gentleman, as a man of honour, and as a good servant, to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. Now, would Colonel Sykes consider that the fact of his having got into the Indian official service thus, instead of by beating others in a competitive examination, warranted the sneer being levelled at him that he was an adventurer in the evil sense of the term? 2.—Or suppose that, six months previous to the period of his examination, he had been seized with illness, or had met with an accident, causing an enforced idleness, and precluding him from passing the examination, and that, when he recovered, he came to this country and obtained an appointment as above indicated, would the variation in the method of admission to Government employ, in this case either, warrant the sneer? 3.—Or suppose that he were to go through the examination, and were to obtain *three* marks less than the last on the list of successful competitors, and suppose that, being thus disappointed, he were to come out as in the two other instances, would he deserve the sneer? Because this happens yearly. At every examination there are candidates who are unsuccessful by a half dozen or so of marks, many of whom, from family influence, would, under the old dispensation, have obtained a writership without any trouble, and thus have quite reversed the position of affairs. Surely, if such are content to run the risk, and come out on the strength of their interest, and do obtain employment under Government, the reproach of Colonel Sykes is very hard measure to deal out to them, especially in cases where the public service thus obtains a man of undoubted ability and honour. The Covenanted Civil Service cannot possibly do all the official work that needs to be done, and as uncovenanted men are thus customarily posted to appointments under Government, what reproach is there against a man carrying his services to such a market, any more than in others carrying theirs to the ordeal of Dean's Yard? From the very fact of the disposal of these appointments being matters of interest, in a great measure, one is free to infer that those who fill them are men of some natural position, ability, and of known character. We do not, by this, mean that favour has never thrust a square man in a round hole, nor passed over other defects, which would not have survived the scrutiny of Dean's Yard. The contrary we are aware has happened, just as covenanted civilians coming out high on the list, have proved signal failures when set to their work in this country. But we do maintain that it is a fair inference that a service which is filled up by the exercise of personal selection on the part of the Indian Governments, cannot, without casting a deep reflection upon the honesty of that selection, be sneered at as a refuge for social outcasts. The proportion indeed of appointments thus filled (according to Colonel Sykes 75 per cent.) by adventurers must be small, when one remembers the number of such posts which are filled by military men and natives. As to the lower posts in the various public offices, which are generally held by East Indians, when not held by natives, their occupants can hardly be included in such a sneer, seeing that it is a service to which they have most been taught to look forward to from their youth upwards. The appointments to which Colonel Sykes plainly alluded were those in the various commissions in the police, in the survey, in the forest, in the telegraph, in the cotton, and other such departments, where the pay is tolerably good; and believing this, we should much like to impose on Colonel Sykes the task of examining into the social condition, character, attainments, and efficiency of the Europeans holding them, with the view of verifying, or otherwise, an insinuation which, as he plainly meant it to be interpreted, was as unjust as it was cowardly to utter against a body of men, whose organization is too loose to permit of their defending themselves. If Colonel Sykes happened to be poor, and to be hampered with half a dozen grown-up sons, and if, moreover, his brother happened to be an Indian Lieutenant Governor or member of council, we are disposed to believe that the hon. and gallant member would be unnatural enough to expose them to the same taunt, if his Indian relative would only consent to be bothered with them.

We are not, of course, endeavouring to induce Colonel Sykes to alter *his* opinion. That would be a game which would certainly not repay the smallest expenditure of time. But, inasmuch as the expressions of the House of Commons on Indian matters are eagerly perused in native circles, now-a-days, and frequently reprinted (and possibly misprinted) into the vernacular press, we deem it to be not time thrown away to deny and protest against a statement which is calculated to cast contempt upon the European members of the entire uncovenanted service of this country in the eyes of our native fellow subjects, and to stir up that most undesirable jealousy which rests, more or less actively, between its members and those of the covenanted order—a jealousy which can never be productive of advantage. As to the good taste of Colonel Sykes' remark, that is a point upon which we feel comment to be quite superfluous.

THE death of Dr. Yuill, for many years in times gone by a most successful medical practitioner in Bombay, was reported by the last mail from England, and has been a source of deep regret to many friends still left here. Dr. Yuill went home about seven years ago, still a young man, and with such a fortune as led no one to think that he would ever return to Bombay. But, about two years ago, the failure of a number of banks and trading companies with which he was connected led to the same ruin in his case that has been the fate of so many old Indians of late, both at home and here. He came out again about that time and resumed practice, bravely struggling against an adverse fate, but sickness overtook him, and he was obliged to go home in May last, in the hope that his life at least might be saved. But it was not to be. He has left a family not so well off as they ought to be, whom sorrowing friends should not forget at this hour. We are authorized to say that any of them disposed to assist may communicate with Mr. Henry Rogers or Mr. Connon, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

WE have received a copy of "The Poona Guide for 1868," a cheap little publication brought out by the "Poona Observer Press." To those who have some difficulty in finding their way in Poona, the map which the "Guide" contains should be very useful. There is also a list of residents, specially prepared, we suppose, to suit the present "season."

POONA is very full at the present time, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that house accommodation can be secured. The weather is delightful, though there has been but little rain. The sporting community of the station are very busy, what with the gymkhana, which [illegible] cricket and pigeon matches, &c. Training for the races also goes on extensively every morning, and people well acquainted with the matter say that there never has been a more promising lot of horses or so many of them. The course, however, is not in the best of order, as on the inner side there is a slope which, if not looked to, will probably cause some spills. The Governor is to give a ball to-day, which is expected to be a grand affair.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER (says the "Friend of India") landed at Suez, *en route* to England, on 19th June, the day before the departure of the mail for Bombay. No preparations, beyond a very disreputable horse and a special train to Alexandria, had been made for the reception of the hero of Magdala. He was conveyed to the shore, from H. M. S. *Feroze*, in the same filthy Turkish steamer which is employed to convey the ordinary overland passengers. The *Feroze*, we may notice in passing, has again been most unfortunate in its navigation of the Red Sea. Four months ago this steamer ran on a shoal with Lady Lawrence and Dr. N. Macleod on board, and on this occasion its so-called Arab pilot was allowed to take it several miles up the Gulf of Akaba, mistaking that for the Gulf of Suez. On disembarking with his staff, Sir Robert Napier was greeted with the hearty cheers of the many Europeans and Asiatics who crowded the shore. He courteously acknowledged this, the first of those shouts of welcome which will overwhelm him in England, and after dinner left Suez amid similar demonstrations. A correspondent describes His Excellency as looking extremely well. He is a little more grisly than when in Calcutta and Bombay, but has exchanged the pale face of the plains of India for a ruddy and almost jovial appearance. The son of Theodore was also in Suez when the mail left—an interesting boy of the half-Arab, half-Nubian type, dressed like a Turkish artillery officer. It is a pity that his education was not begun, at least, as originally decided, in Bombay under the care of Dr. Wilson. We fear that the youth will be spoiled in England by that lionising habit, which rejoices equally in feting the Grand Turk and the *khitmutgar* who claims to be an Indian prince.

CAPTAIN STEWART, of the s.s. "Mongolia," has furnished the Calcutta papers with the following information:—"Soon after daylight on the morning of the 15th ultimo, when the 'Mongolia' was about 30 miles to the N.N.W. of Dædalus Shoals, a steamer was observed on the starboard bow with the blue British Ensign, Union down, and signal flying, 'In want of immediate assistance.' Bore down and hove to under her stern, when Lieutenant Wise, R. N., Transport Officer, came on board, and reported that the vessel was the screw steam transport 'Mauritius,' that they were nine days out from Annesley Bay, had run short of coals, and were unable to reach a place of safety without assistance. They had on board Major General Sir Charles Staveley, second in command Abyssinian Field Force, 37 invalided officers, 71 naval and military invalids, and the 10th company Royal Engineers, also Consul Cameron. The 'Mongolia' towed the 'Mauritius' inside the Straits of Jubal, and cast her off the following afternoon with sufficient coals on board to take her to Suez."

WE learn from the "Englishman" that the Resident at Bushire has sent a communication to the Government of India reporting (from information received through the Persian Court no doubt) that the Russians have captured Samarcand, and have constructed some forts and reservoirs within three marches of Bokhara.

A REPORT that the Foudheli Arabs in the neighbourhood of Aden have again commenced a systematic course of annoyance towards the British is alluded to in the "Englishman." Measures were in contemplation to punish their misconduct.

THE Hooghly must be getting more and more into bad odour with the shipping community. In about a month eight vessels have grounded at different parts. The following are their names, &c.:—

Date.	Ship.	Where ashore.
June 11th	*Timoor Shaw*	Domingoe's Sand.
June 26th	*Magnificent*	Muckraputter Flat
July 4th	Do. (2nd time)	Do.
"	Flat *Serajgunge*	Do.
"	*Hengist*	Shipgunge.
July 5th	*Magnificent* (3rd time)	Shipgunge.
"	*James Vinnicombe*	Muckraputter Flat.
July 6th	*Oriana*	Do.
July 8th	*Tantallon Castle*	Fultah Sand.

The "Englishman," in publishing the above details, remarks—"We never recollect so large a number of ships running aground in so short a time, except during a cyclone, and it shows that either the navigation of the Hooghly is annually becoming more dangerous, or that the pilots are not so efficient as they formerly were."

WE could hardly (says the "Englishman") have a better proof of the conflict between Indian law and English opinion, on the subject of the offence upon which Lieutenant Ives was some days since committed to the Criminal Sessions, than the promotion of that officer to be inspector of schools in the Central Provinces, which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*. To be perfectly impartial, we see, by the same *Gazette*, that the Government have also promoted his adversary, who is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division.

COLOUR SERGEANT EDWARD CARTHY, OF THE 104th Regiment, was tried by a general court martial at Dugshaie on two charges—1. For causing the death of his wife by violently striking and kicking her, with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause her death. 2. For voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, &c., &c. The Court found him guilty of voluntarily causing grevious hurt on provocation, and sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for one year.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has remitted the whole of the sentence, making the following remarks:—

After the most careful consideration of this case, I arrive at the conclusion that the verdict is in accordance with the evidence submitted to the Court.

The sentence is legal, and certainly not excessive, if compared with the crime of which the prisoner has been found guilty.

There are, however, circumstances connected with this case, which induce me to pause before giving effect to this sentence.

In the first place, it is proved that the prisoner is a man of most exemplary character, and possessed of a good temper.

2ndly. That he had received the most cruel provocation from the unfortunate woman, before he committed the sudden assault which caused her death.

3rdly. That in the evening in question he had already tried hard to keep peace with his wife, notwithstanding the strong excitement under which the prisoner was suffering from previous conviviality.

4thly. That the prisoner was in general a kind and considerate husband, and on good terms with the deceased.

5thly. It is, I think, proved, that the assault which caused the death of Mrs. Carthy, was not only the result of provocation as proved by the Court, but that it was sudden and unpremeditated.

This fact being taken into consideration, together with the prisoner's high and exemplary character, his long service of nineteen years without previous blemish of any kind, his numerous campaigns, and finally the suffering he must have undergone since the shocking event which has brought him to trial, a suffering which cannot fail to make itself felt in after years, I hold Sergeant Carthy to be an object for pity and clemency, and I hereby remit the sentence accordingly.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

—*Delhi Gazette*.

CHOLERA, says the "Central India Times," has at last made its appearance among the European troops at Kamptee, and "up to date about fifty cases have occured, of which number two-thirds have been fatal." The troops, it is understood, are to move into camp immediately.

MRS. WALSH, who was convicted of perjury last January, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Simson to a year's rigorous imprisonment, has been released from the Lahore Central Jail, the remainder of her punishment being remitted.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

MR. E. G. FRASER late Civil Judge of Lucknow, died at Landour on the 5th instant.

COLONEL MEREWETHER arrived at Kurrachee on the 10th.

NEWS from Kurrachee speaks of an inundation in Upper Sind, which was increasing.

A MAN named Robert Small prosecuted one Eduljee Dinshaw before the magistrate at Kurrachee for defamation. The plaintiff's grievance was that on the 26th ultimo he called on the defendant about an account and got for an answer—"Go away, you loafer." This was the defamation. The charge was dismissed for want of evidence.

WE learn from the Kurrachee papers that Mr. Strong, a Bombay barrister, has gone there to follow his profession. He has made his *debut* amongst the Sindhees rather unfortunately, for we find the following paragraph in the "Sindian" of the 11th:—"Mr. Sydney Strong, barrister-at-law, was charged before Mr. Gibbons yesterday, with having assaulted a peon of the Telegraph office named Sewdeen. Mr. Leggett appeared for the prosecution. The defendant stated that on the 4th instant the peon brought him a telegram which should have reached him the day previous. The complainant, on being questioned as to the delay, gave rather a vague and hasty reply, whereupon the defendant slapped him. Mr. Strong added that the complainant afterwards stated that he was not to blame, as the telegram had been given to him by one of the clerks of the Telegraph office at a late hour. Mr. Strong at the time felt sorry for what he had done, and had the man said that he was in any way aggrieved he would have at once compensated him. Mr. Gibbons found that the charge was proved, and fined Mr. Strong in the sum of Rs. 25. Mr. Strong complained that Mr. Leggett had not shown him proper courtesy in not apprising him of the intended prosecution, as he would have been glad to arrange the difficulty before it came to trial; to which Mr. Leggett replied, that the suit was filed at the instance of the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, and that he had no alternative left him but to proceed with it. Of course Mr. Leggett had to follow his instructions."

THE "Indu-Prakash" considers that the beard-shaving order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army shows "what narrowness of mind or crotchets man is capable of, though illuminated with all the light of a boasted civilization and carrying in his hand the torch of liberty, individual as well as national." The same paper says—"Beard growing amongst Anglo-Indians came into fashion since the Mutiny, we suppose, when that natural appendage of man's face was thought, and rightly too, so much to add to his manly appearance that soldiers were enjoined not to carry on a crusade against their beards; and the rapidity with which the non-military portion voluntarily followed the military order, always seemed to us a significant mark of the readiness of English people to useful innovations and the absence of social tyranny and scope to individual freedom of action which existed in that society. We remember to have read a humorous though a very sensible article in the London 'Spectator' of late, wherein the writer shows that wearing a beard is the very best mark of conservatism, and to some extent a bodily guarantee that the man who keeps it will think well before he puts his hand to the root of any thing. Should General McCleverty be then called a liberal, which apparenty he is not, or a crotchety turn-headed conservative, who perhaps stands in need of a clean shave of his head to admit the free exercise of the elements on his brain, to clear it of its muddiness?"

THE contractors who built the Madras Pier are sending out an engineer from England to superintend the carrying out of the repairs.

OF the sum of money placed in the hands of Lord Napier by Sir Stafford Northcote to be appropriated to charitable and useful purposes in Madras, his Lordship (says the "Madras Times") has presented Rs. 1,000 to the Madras University to be applied in the following manner:—

Rs. 500 as a prize to the 1st graduate in Arts at the next examination, provided that he be ranked in the first class.

Rs. 300 for the candidate who may pass first at the next first Arts examination, provided he attained 250 marks.

Rs. 200 for the candidate who may pass first at the next Matriculation Examination, provided he attains 250 marks.

"The Senate," says Sir Colley Scotland, the Vice-Chancellor, in acknowledging receipt of this donation, "set much value on such rewards on account not only of the increased interest in the higher branches of study and the spirit of emulation which they promote, but also of the aid they afford to talented native youths of the poorer classes, many of whom are now eager for advancement. And I have it in charge to express through you to Sir Stafford Northcote, that the Senate very gratefully appreciate his liberal benefaction."

It is proverbially unwise (adds the "Times") to look a gift horse in the mouth, yet we would like to be informed of the causes that have actuated Sir Stafford Northcote in making his several donations to each Presidency. We think the gifts would have been more appreciated had they been made with less ostentation, and had they come from a statesman whose future hopes are not set upon high office in this country. As a contrast to the unpleasantly public manner in which these gifts have been made, we may instance an act of generosity on the part of Lord Napier which is creditable enough. He found some months since that the Female Workshops at Vepery were in sore need of a strong fence around the premises. Without saying a word to anyone he ordered the requisite materials to be obtained, and at a cost to himself of Rs. 500 supplied what was needed.

THE "Madras Athenæum," reviewing what has been written officially, particularly by Sir John Lawrence, on the subject of the annual exodus from Calcutta to Simla, says—"We think that such a wretched apology for the Simla trips must secure their being put a stop to. Sir Stafford Northcote may if he pleases continue them, should he obtain the Viceregal throne, but he has been told by Sir John Lawrence that he (the latter) would not say 'that the Governor General and his Council should always go there.' And we are quite certain of one fact, and that is that one of the reasons, which there is some ground for believing draws some of our leading officials from Calcutta, will not influence our present Secretary of State. He will not leave the seat of his Government to escape the cost of hospitality which the Viceroy is paid for dispensing as much as he is paid for 'keeping works under' at Simla. Sir Stafford has exhibited one quality which is an essential in a Governor General, and seems probably more so now than at any time before. The extreme penuriousness and stinginess of the chief men of Calcutta have, we think, attracted attention at home, and the eighth paragraph of the Report of the Special Committee seems to us to call attention to the matter. To save the trouble of reference, we reprint the paragraph:—

'It must not pass unnoticed, that the salaries of the members of Government have been regulated with due consideration of the hospitalities imposed on them by a residence in a metropolis. It appears to us, that if the seat of Government were fixed at a remote hill station during the greater part of the year, and its members merely occupied temporary habitations in Calcutta, it would be a proper question for deliberation whether large reductions in salaries ought not to be made.'"

A MR. GORDON has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner in British Burmah to join Captain Sladen's party, in the place of Captain Williams, who returned. He first learned of his appointment on the 30th May; six days later his instructions came to hand; and in a few hours afterwards, he left for Mandalay, where he had an interview with the king, which seems to have been satisfactory.

THE King of Burmah is still disturbed by the attitude assumed by his rebellious son on the Shan frontier. Recent advices from Mandalay state that the Meingoon Mengtha is still regarded as a source of probable danger at the capital. His presence on the frontier has given rise to something like a panic. The people of Mandalay are alarmed because they see the weakness of a Government which cannot rid itself of such a source of annoyance. The principal part of the King's army has been detached to watch the Shan frontier. It may be accepted as final that unless the Government of India interfere to heal the breach existing between father and son, the present state of things cannot but continue, and Burmah be subjected at any moment to the horrors of a civil war from which it two years ago barely escaped.—*Englishman*.

FROM the Straits we again hear (says the "Englishman") of the aggressions of the Dutch. Setting all treaties at defiance, the Netherlanders have determined to annex the whole of the eastern part of the island of Sumatra. In order to accomplish their purpose, they do not hesitate to adopt the most rigorous measures, and to impress upon the native chiefs and populations the belief that they will show them no mercy. Assahan is just now the point most threatened, and here the people look forward to annexation as to something inevitable. The Indian Government have in vain represented these matters to the Home authorities. In the struggle of parties for place and power the interests of the Empire in its more distant possessions are likely to be overlooked. If the Dutch favoured trade, their aggressions might be viewed with indifference. Their rule, however, is based on a system of monopolies, and their aggrandisement directly threatens the prosperity of such settlements as Singapore. The Home Government should demand of the Hague respect at least for existing treaties.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 18TH JUNE.

THE influence of what is often reproached against the present ruler of France as "anglomania" by those among the French people who would gladly keep alive the old hostility between this country and England, is nowhere more apparent than in the development, among the fashionables of the capital, of the taste for racing, yachting, and pigeon-shooting which has really taken place here under the fostering patronage of the Emperor Napoleon. It would be too much to say that these amusements have attained to anything like the popularity they have so long enjoyed across the channel. Like the use of tea, also immensely increased here of late years, owing to the example of the Emperor, who takes his cups of tea daily with all the zest of an Englishman's appreciation of the charms of the teapot, the interest taken by the mass of the Parisians in the favourite English sport is rather a matter of curiosity, and of imitation, than the result of a genuine passion for the same. But just as tea—for the most part insipid and sloppy—is now considered the correct thing at evening parties, so the attendance at the races and shooting-matches is also considered to be a proper and necessary matter, and usually attains to very respectable figures. The spectators attracted to the "French Derby," as the "great last day" of the Paris races is styled, must have considerably exceeded 100,000; and this, considering the absolute indifference of the French people to the affairs of the turf but a few years ago, is certainly a remarkable result. The victories of "Gladiateur" seemed at once to bring the excitement of the turf within the pale of French sympathy; and the successive triumphs achieved by Count Lagrange have naturally fostered the interest thus awakened. The Parisians have not stopped to reflect that the successful horses were English bred, trained by English trainers, and run by English jockeys. It is sufficient for public sentiment on this side of the water that the winning horses in so many of the great contests of the last few years, here and in England, have been the property of a Frenchman, and have worn French colours. The winning of the race having now fallen to the Marquis of Hastings' "Earl," immense disappointment has been felt by the Parisians, who, however, are consoling themselves with the hope of "better luck next time." The attendance was exceedingly brilliant. The Court had delayed its departure for Fontainebleau in order to be present, and all that the capital boasts in the realms of wealth and fashion was there in full force, together with a dense concourse of less splendid elements.

The pigeon-shooting was also very successful. The birds were a mixed lot of excellent quality, some from Lincolnshire, the rest French. The Prince de Sagan, Mr. W. G. Craven, and M. Bournet were the judges. The last of these gentlemen had given a handsome prize—an oblong silver vase, with a pigeon at each end—which was shot for by the Skating Club, and other clubs, at the grounds of the former body, in the Bois de Boulogne. The forty competitors shot on a pontoon three yards wide, laid down from the pavilion of the Club over a piece of water two feet deep, the scene of the brilliant night fetes given by that aristocratic Club, whenever the frost-sprites have obligingly rendered it hard enough to bear the infliction. The five traps were placed on a T shaped platform at the end of the pontoon. The strings which liberated the birds from confinement were pulled in accordance with the result of a whirligig on the roulette principle; the clever little machine achieving this result being greatly approved of by all concerned, except, probably, by the birds themselves. Last year five out of six prizes fell to Englishmen; but the English marksmen who took part in the contest this time,—Lord Stormont, Messrs Rowland Hill, Gregory, and Peters—committed the imprudence of coming from London by the night train, and, being tired with the journey were far from being up to their task. Mr. Hill carried off the third prize only; the second was taken by a Frenchman, the first by the examiner, a Belgian, the Prince de Tigne. The shooting for the Emperor's Prize—a most elegant silver cup, supported on gilded eagles, and medallions round the base symbolizing Science, the Arts, Industry, and Agriculture, with a sweepstakes of 100 francs—took place on the last day of the match, and drew almost as large a concourse of spectators as the "French Derby. The sixty competitors of last year had, nevertheless, dwindled down to forty-two on the present occasion. England had sent some of her best trap-shooters, but they, again, only secured the third prize. The first was won by a Belgian, M. Dorlodot. The traps were five yards apart, and the boundary, over the water and a narrow strip of grass, was 110 yards from the shooter. The distance at which the competitors shot was something over thirty English yards; the quantity of powder was limited to 3¼ drs.; but there was no limitation in regard to shot. The guns ranged from 11 to 15 bored; the day was magnificent; and the group of great ladies present—including the Duchesses of Manchester and Castries, Marquise de Gallifet, Countess de Pourtales, Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, Lady Mary Craven Mrs. Reginald Herbert, Mrs. Frederick Womb

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well, &c.—comprised several of the greatest beauties of the day.

The formation of the Paris Yachting Club, due entirely to the initiative of the Emperor, has been followed by that of similar clubs in various ports. The Emperor, Prince Napoleon, and the Prince of Wales have all founded prizes for this Club, of which they are members and patrons; and a good many rich Frenchmen are emulating the example of the yacht-owners of England, and building boats for themselves, though it is not uncharitable to predict that they will hardly rival in this or the next generation the daring feats of their English brethren. However, they are full of zeal, and have organized six matches or regattas for this month, eight for next month, twelve for August, two for September, three for October, and two for November. That they are destined to become eventually a great maritime people, is an article of faith as uneradicable in the breast of Frenchmen as that other dogma enunciatory of the "manifest destiny" that is to make of Paris a "seaport town," and the newly awakened interest taken by a part of the nation in sea-bathing, swimming, and now in yachting is looked upon as additional evidence of the existence of a maritime vocation on the part of France.

The great heat, which is rapidly ripening the harvests, has also been hatching caterpillars in unprecedented quantities, so that the train running between this city and Vendome was actually brought to a standstill a few days ago by the presence of dense masses of caterpillars upon the rails, which were thus rendered so slimy that the wheels of the locomotive could not "bite," and it was only with the aid of a second engine, procured after an hour or two's delay, that the train was at last enabled to pass this novel style of obstacle.

While grubs are thus measuring forces in this unusual manner with steam, the latter is being surpassed by the barometer in the performance of a feat which the steam-engine would be powerless to accomplish. When Torricelli first plunged a tube filled with mercury into a bath of the same metal, he little thought of the usefulness of the auxiliary he was creating for posterity. Atmospheric pressure, though too costly as yet for locomotive purposes, will perform many tasks that steam is not able to accomplish; as it is now doing for the builders of the great new bridge at Arles, where, though steam can drive water, by its pressure, out of a cavity, it would fail to support animal life by respiration, as compressed air is made to do thus enabling workmen to dig out the foundations for the piers of bridges under water. If an iron box open below be let down into a river, the air imprisoned within it will be condensed into a small space at the top; if more compressed air be then driven in from above, the water still contained in the box will be forced out, and that part of the river's bed on which work is to be performed is left dry. It is, in fact, the application, on a large scale, of the principle of the diving-bell. Imagine the box to be provided with several flues communicating with the air above, and the compression to be maintained at the same degree by means of a powerful blowing-machine working outside, and you will have a correct idea of the method by which the piers of the new bridge are being built beneath the water at Arles, under the direction of the clever engineer, M. Castor. The men who are enclosed in the box, and who dig the foundations, breathe the same air by which the water is kept out; they are relieved every four hours. The rubbish, as it accumulates, is removed through one of the flues. Externally, two large flat-boats, connected with each other by means of beams, form a large floating scaffolding, communicating with one of the banks of the river. Here the blowing-machine is at work, and all the necessary materials and accessories are kept ready to hand. The iron box, or caisson, weighs between 95 and 100 tons; the works are carried on 55 feet below the surface of the water; and each pier will contain, when finished, about 35,000 cubic feet of solid masonry. The celebrated bridge of Kehl, across the Rhine, was built in the same way.

The annual meeting of the International Peace League has been held here, with much success, under the auspices of the Emperor, in the Salle Herz, under the presidency of M. Dollfus, with M. Passy—Minister of Agriculture under Louis Philippe—for Secretary General. The Queens of England and Prussia are members of the League; as are also the Grand Rabbi Isidor, Father Gratry, and Pastor Paschoud. The speeches were animated and interesting. M. Vischers, President of the Brussel's Congress of Peace, delivered a telling address, as did Rev. Mr. Richard, who told the meeting that "there is not a town or hamlet in England in which war is not made upon war in speeches, books, pamphlets, and hand-bills." The Grand Rabbi conjured the clergy of every persuasion "to urge on the most essential work of religion, peace," and added that "It is a calumny to say that the God of the Bible is a God of Armies; for He is a God of Justice, and never the God of Battles." M. Paschoud said that "all ministers of religion are bound to make common cause against the glorified homicide called war."

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 8TH JULY.

A DRAMATIC Society has been formed at Bangalore, and some ladies and gentlemen of the cantonment are to give a series of performances at the Bangalore theatre, the first of which is to take place to-night. The general public is not admitted to the theatre on these nights, and even officers of the military and civil services, unless they happen to be members of the "Dramatic Society," or have humility to sponge upon a member for a ticket, cannot witness what should properly be a public performance. Your correspondent fears that unless ladies are less modest than they are at present, their acting will prove of no advantage to the Indian stage. If they are so excessively exclusive as only to act before the society of which they are members, they may just as well give it up altogether, or call their entertainments at least "private theatricals." The public will patronise one or two such performances for the mere sake of their novelty, but it will soon weary of amateurs who will not stand the brunt of public criticism, the only sure test of good and bad actors. The Indian stage sadly requires lady amateurs, but they must be amateurs who can give the public the best guarantee of their proficiency by acting before it.

A company of Madras Sappers and Miners arrived here on Sunday morning last from Abyssinia, and were "played" from the railway station to the Sapper Lines by a European military band. These gallant Sappers, I hear, have obtained no "loot,"—a few Abyssinian curiosities of trifling value being all they have to show by way of plunder, from their irruption into Theodore's strongholds. This company looked well and jovial, but your correspondent hears that another company at Madras has been so knocked up by Abyssinian service as to be unable at present to proceed to Hydrabad.

Considerable consternation among military men here has been the consequence of an "addenda" to the new military furlough rules, telegraphed to Madras by the Supreme Government. Only 20 per cent. of officers are permitted to avail themselves of this novel indulgence, and there being at present more than 20 per cent. of officers absent from Madras upon furlough, those who pine for England may make the best of their patience until those who are actually there become sick of it. They say the postscript to a lady's letter contains the most of the manuscript, and this "addenda" is the Government postcript to the new furlough rules, which are slightly Barmecidal in their provisions. For a lively imagination, they contain numerous luxurious attractions, and that is about the best that can be said for them. "Exigencies of the service," practically, overshadow them like a pall, and the Government appears to have struck a mortal blow at their popularity, in defining the very limited number of officers who may be permitted to avail themselves of their delights.

The Bangalore race-course is just now the favourite resort of sporting men. The racing will be good, but certainly not so good as it might be, if the Bangalore meeting was better attended by owners of horses. For the "Rajah's Cup" there is an entry of eighteen horses, but probably not half of that number will come to the post. The "Bangalore Derby" boasts of thirteen entrances, but your correspondent will be greatly surprised if any thing like a baker's dozen will be worth attention on the day the race is run. The same may be said of the other races,—but "the Merchants' Purse" should be the most closely contested race of the meeting. So many favourites for the principal races are mentioned, that your correspondent does not think it worth while to write of them in detail. However, "Richelieu" and "Diamond" are good horses for the "Cup" and the "Derby"

The Madras Railway is making rapid progress in your direction. Upon the 1st proximo the north-west line will be opened to the public as far as Landpatri, some forty miles from Gooty. If the engineers will only look alive with the Kistnah and Toongaboodra bridges, the line between Sholapore and Madras will be speedily passable. The public may thank Messrs. Barnett and Co. for the rapid progress which has been made in Madras lines of late, and your correspondent thinks that the public cannot too soon set about presenting these eminent contractors with a model silver bullock bandy, bullocks and driver complete, as a relic of what, alas! has been, but happily will soon exist no longer.

Whether Dave Carson admires Bangalore weather or Bangalore audiences most I cannot say, not having the pleasure of the Bengalee Baboo's acquaintance. However, the illustrious Dave is still here, giving performances of which the Bangaloreans apparently do not tire. Last week some silly people attended D. C.'s theatre in the absurd hopes of making Dave more ridiculous than he is. The attempt, it is hardly necessary to say, was a complete failure.

When are we to hear the end of sanitation? Surely it is time that it stinks in our nostrils! However, a sanitary gentleman, Dr. Mouatt to wit, has presented us with such a frightful photograph of Calcutta,—that humbugging "City of Palaces,"—that it is really too good to be lost. Hear him! and the Doctor has taken it to the life in his protest against certain innovations in "the City of the Ditch." "Lastly, for a tropical city build on an alluvial plain, bordered by salt marshes, situated to the leeward of pestilential Soonderbuns, from which the prevailing winds blow during the most unhealthy months of the year, in which cholera is endemic, and other equally if not more fatal zymotic diseases are always present and prevalent, drainage and sewerage ought to be kept entirely separate." And yet, *Mirabile dictu*! this is the delightful seat of Government that the Bengalees are so anxious to maintain at any cost—even to that of the life of a Prince Royal and Governor General! Surely, no one can expect Her Majesty to send one of her sons to Dr. Mouatt's pestilential city of the plains!

Your correspondent hears that Colonel Thornhill, long Assistant Resident at Hydrabad, but at present doing duty at Bangalore, is likely to resume his former appointment. If Mr. Cordery, of the Bengal Civil Service, proceeds to England upon furlough, Colonel Thornhill has strong claims for the appointment.

Rain disgusting and weather disagreeable.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 14TH JULY, 9-18 A. M.

Arrived steamer "Geelong" from Sydney 18th, Melbourne 21st, and King George's Sound 30th June. No news of importance. Coffee unaltered. Sugar market decline. Metal market moderately supplied, prices unaltered. Rice, clean, Patna quoted at 28 pounds.

BOMBAY.

THE dockyard authorities yesterday hoisted at the flagstaff a signal indicating that the barometer was falling, and the "clear hawse" signal.

THE following passenger arrived yesterday per steamer "Martaban," Captain Sharp, from Kurrachee:—Mr. O. Kelly.

THE following additional passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Rangoon," Captain Rennoldson, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Lieut. G. C. Parker and Mr. J. Munro.
For Suez—Mr. W. G. Herschell.

WE are asked to remind shipmasters of the meeting to be held in the Royal Hotel at half-past eleven to-morrow forenoon for the purpose of taking steps to get up a testimonial to Captain Tryon, R. N.

YESTERDAY one Succaram Ghatee fell from the window of a house at Nowrojee Hill, and was severely hurt. The man was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake on the 11th instant was 49 feet 11 in.; on the corresponding date of last year it was 47 feet 9 in. The rainfall up to the 11th instant was 18 inches.

THE weather report of the Ahmedabad Collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June informs us that the weather continued rather hot. Sowing operations were in a thriving state in all the talookas, excepting in Puruntej. Want of rain was felt by the rice plants which were suffering from heat. The state of public health was good.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday fined a Hindoo named Luxamon Atmajee in the sum of twenty, rupees for illegally importing, on the 11th instant, a quantity of tobacco, of the value of twenty rupees. The Magistrate ordered the tobacco to be confiscated under section 18 of Act 4 of 1857.

ONE George Lewis was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court on Saturday, on a charge of having two Japanese coins in his possession, that were "reasonably suspected to have been stolen." He writes to inform us that he has since been "discharged by the Magistrate without a stain on his character."

SIR Charles Sargent yesterday gave a decree for Rs. 1,269 in favour of Hajee Ismael Hajee against Vincoba Hoonajee Telker. The money was claimed as a balance due by defendant on an adjusted account. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent gave a decree against Chutoorbhooj Moolchund, at the suit of Jumnadass Odhowjee, for Rs. 3,014-7-3, due on account of agency business, commission, &c. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff.

WILLIAM HARBORD and another sued Poonjabhoy Tarrachund before Sir Charles Sargent yesterday, to recover Rs. 3,919. In the months of June and July 1867 the defendant consigned cotton through the plaintiff's house for sale at Liverpool. Both the consignments realized £520, and there was a redraft for the amount claimed, but the defendant refused to accept it. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

A SUIT brought by Mahomed bin Abdool Latiff against Hajee Jacob Hajee Dossa was heard yesterday in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp, in which the former sought to recover from the latter Rs. 4,000, due for money lent. Credit was given to the defendant for Rs. 1,275 received on account of the loan, and the Court granted a decree, for the balance of Rs. 2,725 with costs. The Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff.

AT the High Court yesterday, Goverdhun Luckmidass brought an action against Premjee Purshotumdass on a promissory note for Rs. 55,000, executed in December 1864, and made payable on demand, and on which it was stipulated that compound interest should be calculated up to the date of payment. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 74,014-12-1 as principal and interest up to the 1st June last. Sir Charles Sargent, before whom the case was tried, gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 74,014-12-1 with costs. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of private telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 8th and 9th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th July were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee..........	3	21	0	39
,, Calcutta via Agra ...	26	46	1	38
,, ,, ,, Madras.	24	24	8	40
,, Madras	7	40	7	12

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE COLLISION WITH THE OUTER LIGHT SHIP.

THE enquiry as to the collision of the transport *Humber* with the outer light ship was resumed yesterday afternoon before John Connon, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Police, and Captain Dixon.

John Charles Hodge, able seaman of the "Humber," stated in evidence that on the night in question there was a squall, and that when it was over the ship was about sixty or seventy yards from the light ship. She struck her about eight minutes after the squall cleared off. The ship's course was not altered when he was on the look-out. He noticed they were steering direct for the light ship after the squall, and thought a collision was likely. He heard the mate order the helm to be put hard a-port about a minute and half before the collision. The wind was on the starboard quarter.

A syrang of the outer light ship was next called. The *Humber* (he said) was coming straight for our main mast, and the chief mate and I called out but I did not hear any reply. The *Humber* did not alter her course but came straight.

A lascar employed on board the light ship corroborated the above.

The Court then adjourned till Friday next at half past 2 P.M.

FORT POLICE COURT—14TH JULY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Alexander Scorgie and seven other seamen of the British ship *Irwell* were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The second prisoner was sentenced to three week's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to a weeks' imprisonment each.

DOUBLE CHARGE.—A European fitter named George Geegee was charged with assaulting Bhow Dhondoo, a buggy driver, and refusing to pay his legal fare. The defendant admitted the offence and was fined four rupees.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14TH JULY.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Bhoychund Sumbhoo was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Googul Bhickoo. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined in the sum of ten rupees, in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned for fifteen days in the County Jail.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Dewjee Ramjee, butler in the employ of Captain T. Kelly, was charged with having in his possession two capes, and a knife, of the collective value of Rs. 25, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he came by them. The knife before the Court belonged to a friend of Captain Kelly's and it was lost about two months ago. Complainant suspected the prisoner, and on search being made the knife was found in his possession. He also discovered the capes amongst the prisoner's things. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

WEATHER REPORTS—14TH JULY.

Galle, 13th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy; thermometer 81.

Tuticorin, 13th, 9 A.M.—Weather fair; wind light, east; thermometer 85.

Kolapore, 14th, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy; wind south-west; thermometer 74.

TELEGRAPH REPORT—14TH JULY.

Bellary, 14th, 6 A M.—Interruption Bangalore continues.

Kurrachee, 14th, 11-17 A. M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Bussorah; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 10th July, via Russia 10th July. Latest date from Egypt 6th July.

STEAMER REPORTS.—14TH JULY.

Galle, 13th, 1-45 P. M.—French mail steamer "Imperatrice" sailed for China at 7-5 A. M.

Galle, 14th, 7-56 A. M.—Mail steamer "Geelong," from Australia, anchored at 7-30 A. M.

Gwadur, 14th, 6-15 A. M.—Mail steamer "Penang," from Muscat, arrived.

Gwadur, 14th, 9-57 A. M.—Mail steamer "Penang" leaving for Kurrachee.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

NINTH DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 14.

The Commission resumed at 11 o'clock.

CASSINATH BAPPOO was the first witness, and deposed—I remember of an application being made to me to deliver up the Government notes deposited as security for a loan to Roychund Deepchund. Mr. Robertson sent me a memorandum saying to give them up. That memorandum is not in my possession. I recollect I gave it to Mr. De Ga to be posted in his memorandum book. As the notes were a security for a cash credit granted to Roychund Deepchund, I referred the application, which was made to me, to Mr. De Ga to know if Roychund's cash credit was paid off. Then I recollect Mr. De Ga wrote a memorandum to Mr. Robertson so as to make the matter clearer. Mr. De Ga did not show me the memorandum, but he sent it to Mr. Robertson. I do not recollect of having ever seen that note; perhaps it was returned to Mr. De Ga. After that Mr. De Ga came to my desk and said to me, "Give up the Government paper belonging to Roychund Deepchund." I don't exactly recollect to whom I delivered it up. I recollect of Mr. Robertson applying to me to give up these papers, but I don't recollect of Roychund Deepchund or anybody else applying to me. I gave up the papers. The books will show what was the state of Roychund's accounts at that time.

DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS was then called and deposed—I am a broker. I was in partnership with Jumnadass Vullubdass. (Q.) Were you employed by T. Diver, G. Taylor, and Atmaram Madhowjee to buy shares on their account? Witness answered in a very indistinct manner, and on being told to speak out said, "English [illegible]"

The President—You had better stand down then till the interpreter comes.

MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE deposed—On 27th December 1864, or thereabouts, I applied to the Bank of Bombay for a loan of Rs. 3,20,000 on security of Government paper. For that loan I offered and gave security of Government paper. There is nothing outstanding on that loan. On 28th December 1864 I got a fixed loan for Rs. 6,25,000. On 16th January, about nineteen days afterwards, I got a fixed loan for three lakhs of rupees. That was on a promissory note, and no security was given for either of these two last loans. I may mention that I never received any of the Rs. 6,20,000. On 11th April 1866 there was a cash credit opened in my favour for Rs. 2,08,366. That cash credit was obtained to pay off a balance of my current deposit account, and the cash credit was in fact transferred to that deposit account and wiped off the debt. (Q.) Will you tell us why that cash credit was opened to wipe off the current account?—(A.) The loan was for commercial purposes. (Q.) Why was a new cash credit entered for an amount just sufficient to pay off the balance on your current deposit account? Do you know why it was done, and what object there was for transferring it from one account to another?—(A.) In my books it is not transferred. Previous to that, from November 1864, I had overdrawn my current deposit account. The cash credit was opened because I was in want of money for commercial purposes. (Q.) But as I understand it, it merely wiped off the debt on your current account?—(A.) I think it was drawn. The President—Oh, then you afterwards drew this. That is what I wanted to know. Witness—On 11th April 1866 my current deposit account was overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 2,08,000. I am not aware the Bank of Bombay wiped off the balance of my current deposit account with that cash credit. As to this loan of Rs. 6,25,000, Premchund Roychund sold me some Bombay Reclamation shares. He negotiated with the Bank of Bombay that by depositing ten shares I would obtain a loan of Rs. 6,25,000, and Premchund sent a promissory note to the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 625,000 for my signature, and I signed it. (Shown note.) That is the note I signed; that was the only document I signed. Premchund fixed the rate of interest. I did not deposit any shares. I do not know whether Premchund deposited shares or not. I do not know when the shares were deposited. (Shown letter from Mr. Blair to Premchund Roychund.) I remember now that Premchund bought the shares himself, but I do not know when they were deposited. The next transaction was a fixed loan of three lakhs obtained on 16th January 1865; there was no security taken on that except the promissory note. I really don't recollect how that loan was obtained; I don't know whether I went personally to Mr. Blair or not. I do not think I had any difficulty in getting that money, even though I owed the bank Rs. 6,25,000, and there were Rs. 3,20,000 out on Government securities. I don't think that was even referred to. I do not recollect whether I saw Mr. Blair. I don't recollect if any security was asked for. I don't recollect if anybody re-commended me. I knew some of the directors at that time. I knew Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy very well, and he was a director when both of these loans were granted. I don't recollect whether I applied to Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to interest himself on my behalf. I might have asked him. I traded with Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Our connection ceased in October 1864. I had traded largely with him in the cotton trade with London. I am quite sure as to the date on which we dissolved partnership. It was 3rd October 1864—at the time of the Dewalee. I am quite sure I had no joint transaction with him after that, but we remained friends and on good terms. The loan for Rs. 3,00,000 was first taken on 15th August 1864, then renewed on 15th November 1864, and again renewed on 16th January 1865. When it was first obtained Rustomjee was a director of the bank, and also engaged with me in this joint trading. I don't think I was asked for any security for this loan on 16th January. To go back to 15th August 1864, this loan was obtained to carry on commercial transactions. We had joint transactions at that time and the loan was for the joint purposes of myself and Rustomjee in trade. I can't exactly say it was got between us, for our business was confined to cotton. We did not so co-operate in shares. I can't exactly say if I expended that money on cotton trading or for other purposes. With respect to the Rs. 2,08,366, I suppose I was allowed to overdraw my account to that amount, even though there were large loans outstanding against me, just because I was doing such a large business with the Bank of Bombay. I don't know whether or not it was the custom of the Bank to let other people overdraw their accounts to the extent of two lakhs. On 16th November 1864 I asked the secretary for the money and for leave to overdraw my account to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000, and that was allowed. It was more a cash credit than a loan. I don't recollect whether my application was verbal or not. The President—Now just consider for a moment. You had Rs. 12,25,000 outstanding in your name, and only Rs. 3,20,000 of that secured by lodged securities; now, do you think it creditable that the secretary should have allowed you to overdraw your account without some strong recommendation?—(A.) I don't recollect of any recommendation. There may have been some. I don't recollect if I applied to Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to exert his influence at that time. The overdrawing began in November 1864, and Mr. Robertson was a director at that time. I may have asked him to exert his influence to get that cash credit. I don't recollect, for always when I wanted money I went myself to the secretary. I do not recollect if I got my application supported by him. Premchund Roychund negotiated the loan of Rs. 6,25,000, but I don't recollect if he had anything to do with this overdrawing. The President—Well, we will go to another subject. Do you remember of having at the end of October, in November, or December, 1864, entered into some time-bargains with Premchund Roychund respecting 65 Back Bay shares which belonged to the Eastern Financial Association? Look to your books and give us your account of this transaction, as far as you can recollect.—(A.) I recollect of the transaction with Premchund Roychund respecting 65 Back Bay shares, the date I find from my books being 26th November 1864, but I want to give some explanation. I did not know at the time whether Premchund sold them to me on his own account or on account of the Eastern Financial Association. I did not know they belonged to the Eastern Financial Association, but I learned that they did so when the time-bargain was sent to me in January 1865 for signature. I have now no doubt whatever that they belonged to the Eastern Financial Association. I knew afterwards that there was some contention as to that point between Premchund and the Eastern Financial Association, that he said he was the purchaser. There was subsequently a dispute in Court between Premchund and the Eastern Financial Association. At the time Premchund sold the shares to me I am sure he never mentioned the name of that Association, and I thought I was dealing with himself. The President—Now, I believe you were greatly mixed up with different affairs at this time—largely in business. Have you any information you can give us respecting the Bank of Bombay management? Witness—Nothing, except what I have told in answer to the questions. I don't know of my own knowledge how loans were obtained for large amounts from 1864-65 except in that particular case I have mentioned. I was a shareholder in the Bank of Bombay, but I am not so now.

MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY deposed—I was interested in two sets of transactions—first, those to myself and my brother; and second, those to myself alone. First, on the 14th July 1864 there was a cash credit obtained for myself and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for Rs. 5,00,000 I made no application for that. The President—I did not ask that question, I asked if you had obtained that money?—(A.) Yes; and then I obtained another advance in the name of Rustomjee Sorabjee on 17th July 1865 for Rs. 1,00,000. Some security was given. On 22nd July 1865 I got a bill discounted for Rs. 1,75,000. That was a fixed loan and was a renewal of the original loan previously granted to Sorabjee. In December 1865 there was another joint transaction for Rs. 2,10,000. These were all the joint transactions, but on the 11th January 1865 there was a bill discounted in my own name for Rs. 2,21,000. That was first obtained on 22nd July 1864 and was at this time renewed. There is another cash credit in my name in April 1866 for Rs. 2,12,357. That was first granted on the 5th April. It was then that I commenced to overdraw my accounts, but I lodged as security Rs. 2,24,500 of Government paper and Rs. 10,000 of the stock of the G. I. P. Railway. The amount of all the loans in which I was interested came to Rs. 14,18,357, including my brother's. (Q.) And the losses upon these were Rs. 5,86,000, those on your own being Rs. 2,14,000?—(A.) The losses I think were about Rs. 8,50,000. The President—I don't make them so much. I should say they don't amount to quite six lakhs, but that's a mere matter of accounting. Now we will consider them singly. First there was on 14th July 1864, Rs. 5,00,000 to you and Sorabjee?—(A.) Yes. There was no security on that. I was a director of the Bank at that time. I was elected a director of the Bank of Bombay on 7th December 1863, and remained on the board till May 1865. I was absent, on account of an operation performed on me, from 20th November till 9th February, but attended the meeting on the latter day in order to keep my seat. Then I went to Khandalla and remained there till the middle of June. My three months' absence expired on the 9th May, and I was disqualified on the 11th of that month. I was re-elected on 13th July 1865, and remained a director till 8th May 1866, when I was again disqualified, not having sat at the meetings since 16th January. Properly speaking I ought to have been disqualified on 16th April, and I don't know how I was not till 8th May. (Q.) How was this cash credit of five lakhs obtained? With whom did you negotiate?—(A.) With no one, neither for myself, nor for my brother. I did not speak to any of the directors about this loan. The President—From whom did you get it? (No answer.) Now, Mr. Rustomjee, one thing or other you must know—you must either have told the directors that you wanted five lakhs, or you must not have told them, that is, you must have concealed it from them; which is the fact?—(A.) I did not ask the directors to move on my behalf for the five lakhs. (Q.) Did you tell any director that you were borrowing this five lakhs?—(A.) No. I did not borrow it. (Q.) You have cash credit for that amount?—(A.) Yes, I did not tell any director. So far as the loan account goes, if 24th July 1865 is the date, I must say I got a loan of Rs. 2,21,000. (Q.) Have you ever disputed this cash credit of five lakhs granted on 14th July 1865 up to this moment?—(A.) This is Sorabjee's debt. (Question repeated.)—(A.) I put my initials to it on 15th July 1865 and then I became guarantor for all Sorabjee's debts. (Q.) Well, then—(we must get to the bottom of this)—I ask you, do you mean to say your name was used without your knowledge on 14th July 1864 to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes; I became guarantor on 15th July 1865. (Q.) Do you mean to say you were no party, and that your name was used improperly in obtaining that five lakhs?—(A.) I was no party to obtaining the loan for Sorabjee in 1864. I first put my initials to the bill on 15th July 1865. I don't know how Sorabjee got this loan. His mehta may be able to tell you. (Shown letter to refresh his memory about the five lakh transaction). That does not refresh my recollection. I know nothing about the transaction. I first became answerable for this cash credit in the subsequent year. The next transaction was a bill discounted on 11th January 1865 for Rs. 2,21,000, a renewal of money which was obtained on 22nd July 1864. I gave no security for this. I was a director at the time. I was at Poona when this loan was obtained, and negotiated through my son-in-law, Shapoorjee Jewanjee. A portion of this loan was afterwards paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,50,000. As I said, I was absent in Poona when the loan was obtained, but Shapoorjee knows about it. Shapoorjee, I believe, went to the secretary to obtain it. The loan was obtained for the purpose of paying the Bank of Bengal issue of new shares at par. The next transaction was on 17th July 1865—a loan of one lakh, in the name of myself and Sorabjee. It was to pay off Sorabjee's debts. I do not recollect whether any security had been given on previous transactions by this time. The mehta will be better able to tell you. In my memorandum the transaction is dated 10th July. This loan of one lakh was unsecured. The President—There was another transaction on 22nd July, a bill discounted for Rs. 1,75, 000. We had better take these. Witness—This loan was granted to Sorabjee without any security on 8th March 1865 and without my knowledge, for I was absent from Bombay. On 13th July 1865 Sorabjee reduced the amount by paying Rs. 25,000 and got it renewed for one month, and the loan then stood at Rs. 1,75,000, and a bill was then taken in our names for that sum. (Q.) Have no doubt these were the liabilities of Sorabjee. Did you become liable for them? You were a director at the time?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, how did you obtain this renewal—with whom did you negotiate it?—(A.) I think Sorabjee got this renewed through an agent he employed. (Q.) But you did not let Sorabjee manage all this business himself. He never was the business man in your family?—(A.) He obtained these through an agent, a gentleman named Mr. Gray. (Q.) Will you tell us how it was got without security? You were a director at the time, and I have no doubt *that* had its effect?—(A.) That was just before I joined the direction. (Q.) Well, only a few days before. Was any opposition made to your election by your brother directors on 13th July 1865?—(A.) No; they elected me without consulting me, and I was obliged to accept the office. (Q.) Were your brother directors aware of your indebtedness either on your own or your brother's account at the time?—(A.) I made application as I used to do through the secretary and got the loan. This particular loan was obtained by Sorabjee's agents. (Q.) Well, then, we come to the next transaction, which is that on 5th April 1865. You overdrew your account to the amount of Rs. 2,12,357?—(A.) When I overdrew my account I deposited Rs. 2,24,000 in Government stock and £10,000 of G. I.P. Railway stock. I do not know what has been the loss on the transaction. (Q.) I want now to ask you about the transaction of December 1865 for Rs. 2,10,000. Was not that advance to you given upon the distinct promise that you would repay the money in fifteen days?—(A.) Yes; I wrote to Mr. Robertson on the subject, saying that I would repay in a fortnight or three weeks. On 23rd December I paid one lakh, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,10,000. I was promised a lakh more from a friend, but he did not fulfil his promise and I was disappointed, or else I would have paid the bank according to my promise. I was a director at that time. I did not experience any difficulty in getting this loan in December 1865. It was for a very short period, and I wrote to Mr. Robertson, but whether he brought this before the board I cannot say. (Shown letter). This is my letter. No security was asked for at that time. I did not offer any security. I do not think I applied to any of my brother directors in respect of this loan. I cannot say whether I applied to Mr. Hannay. This transaction for Rs. 2,10,000 was for the propose of paying off some up-country hoondies for short dates. I do not recollect in whose hands these hoondies were. (Q.) When you came to have that cash credit renewed in April 1866 for Rs. 2,12,357, did not you experience some difficulty after having failed to fulfil your promise to pay?—(A.) I paid a portion of it. (Q.) But not the whole. Did not you experience some difficulty in getting your subsequent renewal?—(A.) It was renewed on 6th April. They held Government notes for this Rs. 2,12,000. They did not begin to press me then for payment on the previous transactions. In January 1866 Mr. Lidderdale brought the loans to my notice. (Q.) Now, do you think it was quite proper in you to remain a director till 8th May 1866 with all these sums outstanding?—(A.) After the beginning of January I ceased to go there, for I went out of Bombay and afterwards was laid up again. (Q.) Do not you think it is the duty of a director rather to go elsewhere and borrow money than to borrow from the Bank of which he is a director?—(A.) It was understood that I only gave my name as guarantor for Sorabjee, and that he was to be allowed to pay off the loan gradually and should not be pressed by the bank. The President—Two of these loans are your own, you know. Did not you think it would have been better to go and borrow the money from some other bank?—(A.) Having been connected with the Bank of Bombay for twenty-six years I did not like to go elsewhere. The President—You thought you would get it easier?—(A.) No. It was the bank to which we always went. (Q.) Do you think you protected the interests of the shareholders by borrowing money without security?—(A.) If I had foreseen the difficulties that were coming over me I would not have done so; but no one knew of the difficulties coming: the coming was quite sudden. (Q.) Now, then, let me ask you regarding a person named Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy. I believe he is some sort of relation of yours?—(A.) He is married to my sister. (Q.) He had some very large loans with the Bank of Bombay? (A.) Yes. (Q.) On 14th December 1864 he got three lakhs jointly with Byramjee Manockjee; on 20th April 1865 one lakh on his own account; and then there was another jointly with Atmaram Madhowjee?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) There was very nearly a total loss upon these transactions. Now, how came Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy to get these large sums from the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) When the loan of 14th December and the second of one lakh on 20th April were obtained I was not on the board. (Q.) What, were you not on the board on 14th December?—(A.) Well, I was, but I was ill at that time; and in April I was at Khandalla. (Q.) Do you remember the date of the joint transaction with Atmaram Madhowjee?—(A.) No, I do not. (Q.) How did this Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy get credit from the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I do not know. I was the means of distributing his father's estate amongst three brothers and one sister, and he was not to be allowed more than Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 75,000. The President—You are saying quite truly, for what you say is reported in the private opinion book in April 1864—"Rustomjee thinks Rs. 50,000 quite enough." Can you give us any information how, with that opinion before the board, this relative of yours got these large sums out of the bank?—(A.) Well, I was absent on the granting of these two loans. (Q.) Do you know if these advances were allowed at board meetings?—(A.) That is more than I know. (Q.) You are not able to explain how in the face of that statement and entry in the private opinion book for the secretary's guidance this relative of yours got all this money?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you know where Shapoorjee is to be found?—(A.) He is in Poona, living with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The President—I should like to see him and learn as to how he got this money. You disclaim any knowledge of how he got this money?—(A.) I altogether disclaim it. (Q.) Well, now, there is another point we have to speak to you about, and that is regarding the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. Were you a director or promoter of that Corporation?—(A.) I was never either a director or promoter. I was recommended to buy shares by one of the directors, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, who was chairman. I bought 200 shares, on which Rs. 250 was paid up. I was never actively engaged in the business affairs of the Corporation. I had nothing to do with it with the exception of buying these shares. The President—I see these two loans of Shapoorjee's were obtained from the full board, and you were not present; and therefore I do not see that you have anything to do with that transaction. Are you a shareholder in the old Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I was, but I am not now. (Q.) Have you got any other information you can give us as to any part of these transactions or as to the management of the Bank of Bombay, or anything useful?—A.) Mr. Lidderdale says in his evidence that the directors were opposed to the bringing of applications for large loans before the directors. I have to deny that, so far as regards myself. That is all I have to say.

VIZBHOOKHUNDASS PRANJEEVANDASS, the mehta referred to by the preceding witness, was then called. (Q.) Have you been in the Court and heard what was said by the last witness when he was examined?—(A.) I have. (Q.) Well, can you tell us about this cash credit for Rs. 5,00,000 granted on 16th July 1864 to Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sorabjee?—(A.) All I know is that this loan of Rs. 5,00,000 was obtained from the Bank of Bombay by Sorabjee, and that out of the proceeds Back Bay shares were purchased from Premchund Roychund. I don't know who obtained the loan for Sorabjee from the Bank. (Q.) Did you not yourself go to the Bank of Bombay to get that loan? or, I ask you, if somebody else went to manage it with Mr. Blair?—(A.) I don't know that. My master, Sorabjee, will know it. I am quite clear, however, that the money was obtained for the purpose of purchasing Back Bay shares from Premchund; and I say this from entries which are debited in the account. I can't tell you any more about that loan. As to the procuring of other loans for Sorabjee from the Bank of Bombay I do not know by whom the loan of Rs. 1,75,000 or Rs. 2,00,000 was arranged, but my master will know that. The President—You can't know: your master, knows! That is apparently what everyone says. Witness (in reply to further questions regarding the books for 8th March 1865)—There is an entry to the debit of the cash account in these words—"Borrowed from the Bank of Bombay on receipt, debited to that account, 8th March 1865." The particulars are these—Rs. 3,00,000 which had been borrowed on 9th December 1864 at three months; fell due this day. Paid on that account Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 in bank-notes by the hands of Framjee Bomanjee. The President—That is not the question I put, I want to know for what the money was applied: I did not ask about the receipt.—(A.) It was, I believe, applied towards the repayment of the loan for Rs. 3,00,000 which had been obtained from the Bank of Bombay. The original loan of Rs. 3,00,000 on 10th December 1864 was obtained for the purpose of being paid, and was paid, to Gopal Mallal on account of a cotton transaction. The President—I don't want to hear about cotton. Is that your master's writing applying for an advance of Rs. 3,00,000?—(A.) Yes. I do not know the other handwriting on the corner. (Q.) At the Dewalee you went over your books with Premchund Roychund's clerk, did you not?—(A.) We have no account with Premchund. He received payment in full of the purchase money of the Back Bay shares. The President—Ah, then that is all right. That is the explanation. Did you get the money from the Bank to pay Premchund, or how was the money got from the Bank?—(A.) Premchund was paid in all Rs. 10,46,500, the total amount of the purchase price of 26 shares at Rs. 20,000 and 27 at Rs. 19,500,—of which Rs. 5,00,000 was got from the Bank of Bombay and Rs. 5,00,000 from the Asiatic Bank. The President—That is just what I was coming to. That is so.

The Hon. GEORGE FOGGO here came to the table and said—I wish to add a few words to what I said the other day as to the amount of advances made by the Bank in 1863 under the head of "loans and credit accounts on deposit of Government securities" and under the head of "bills discounted." The figures I then gave as the amounts advanced on the respective dates are correct, but I have since found from a statement comprising the entire year that occasionally during 1863 the amounts were considerably larger, and that at one period of the year, in October, the total amount of bills discounted was Rs. 1,19,00,000, and of loans and credit accounts on deposit of Government securities Rs. 1,06,00,000. On the 31st December of the same year the amount under the one head had again declined to 68 lakhs, and under the other head to 55 lakhs. I wish further to point out that during 1863 and until 23rd of January 1864 inclusive, the headings in the bank's weekly statements published in the *Government Gazette* were as follows:—"Loans on deposit of Government securities," "credit accounts on ditto," and "bills discounted." Subsequently the headings were altered to "loans at head office and branches," "credit accounts at head office and branches," and "bills discounted ditto, ditto."

The President—We had a note of the explanation, but it was not at all clear. I did not mean to impugn the direction at a subsequent time. The resolution to restrict the secretary's power of advancing on personal security was that all applications for advances on shares, other than those of Government banks, were to be submitted to the board. The suspicion at the time was that the secretary did not like the restriction upon his power, and had had the motion omitted, and that you had insisted upon it being put in the minutes afterwards.

Mr. Foggo—Quite so, and my only object in writing this letter was in case of anything being said in another place, so that I might guard myself.

The President—Is Succaram (the clerk who wrote the minutes in the minute books) prepared to say that it is in his handwriting and that he recollects that? Well, we had better call him to clear that up. We can have him in the afternoon.

MR. SHAPOORJEE JEWANJEE, who stated that he had been in business with Rustomjee as an assistant, was next called, and told by the President that Rustomjee had said he would be able to explain the circumstances in connection with a loan of Rs. 2,21,000 on 11th January 1865. The witness deposed—The original of that bill was discounted on 2nd July 1864. It was obtained at that time by my applying to the secretary, Mr. Blair. Nothing particular passed. No security whatever that I recollect of was asked for. I really cannot say for what purpose that was obtained, but I believe it was to pay for new shares of the Bank of Bengal. The secretary did not ask me for what purpose it was intended. Nobody interfered on my behalf to get that loan. I have no information in particular to give about it. I simply applied for and got the loan.

MR. DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS was the next witness. The oath was administered to him in the vernacular by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who acted as interpreter, and the witness then deposed as follows:—I am a broker and used to be in partnership with Jumnadass Vullubdass. Messrs. Taylor, Diver, and Atmaram used to employ us to get shares. (Q.) Did they employ you to buy the shares for them?—(A.) I used to obtain margin money from them after buying the shares. The President—That's not an answer. I asked him whether they employed him to buy shares for them?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, how were you in the habit of doing so?—(A.) I reported the market price of the shares to them, and then they used to give me directions to buy so many shares. The President—Yes, we have got that before. But I want to have the process in detail of how shares were bought without money.—(A.) First of all bargains were made in the bazaar and afterwards money was received from the banks, and merchants and then the shares were paid. (Q.) Well, was this the transaction, if he can't explain his own business—did not he go to the Bank of Bombay and say "Let me have a loan for such a sum," and then go and buy the shares in the market with that money: was that so?—(A.) In previous transactions I had received monies from merchants to pay for the shares which I bought, and subsequently monies were raised from the banks. The President—Well, now, I want to know the process by which it was done. Witness—I used to buy from merchants and brokers a number of shares in the market and report to these gentlemen the prices at which I had bought the shares for them. These shares were to be paid for within two or four or six or ten days, and in order to raise the money I negotiated with the merchants or banks for money to pay these shares and lodged them as security for the money advanced. There was also a margin allowed upon the purchase price in the market. Sometimes the gentlemen paid the margin and sometimes I paid; we accommodated each other alternately. The President—There is only one part of the process I don't understand,—how the person who sells you the shares parts with them without getting the money first?—(A.) These persons used to go with me to the banks with which loans were negotiated and transferred the shares into the bank. (Q.) They did not part with the shares till they saw the money?—(A.) No, they did not. (Q.) Now, then, you were employed in many transactions with these gentlemen, were you not?—(A.) Yes, and for many others besides. (Q.) Now, I did not ask you that. You were employed by these gentlemen, and you were jointly liable yourself. Was you not very much mixed up yourself in speculative transactions and other dealings with Atmaram Madhowjee?—(A.) No; I did not enter into speculative transactions with them. The President—Now, be careful to how you answer.—(A.) I was not engaged in any partnership transactions with Atmaram. The President—I did not say partnership transactions: I said joint transactions.—(A.) Sometimes I accommodated him and sometimes he accommodated me, by giving our names to notes and bills. (Q.) Well, since you say so, I need not trouble you further, but I wished to call your attention to these (pointing to a bundle of bills). There was very great intimacy between you and Atmaram. (A.) Yes. (Q.) And in consequence of that you were allowed to overdraw your account, were you not, with the Alliance Financial Corporation?—(A.) Not much. I overdrew it only to the extent of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000. (Q.) Now I wish to ask you if you are not a debtor to the amount of Rs. 10,90,000?—(A.) Very likely. (Q.) Did you not report to these three gentlemen, Atmaram and the other two, all the transactions which you executed for them?—(A.) I did not. (Q.) They did not know where you went to get your money?—(A.) They did not. (Q.) Then perhaps you will explain to me how Dr. Diver told us yesterday of Rs. 84,000 having been obtained by you for these three gentlemen. How could he know that at the time?—(A.) I do not remember whether I reported that to him or not. (Q.) Could he have known it unless you or your partner had reported it to him?—(A.) It was not necessary for me to report. The President—I am not asking that question. (Question repeated.)—(A.) I do not remember, but I might have told him. (Q.) Then there were two bills at Kalbadavie, one for Rs. 61,000, and one for Rs. 1,80,000, which were afterwards put into one bill for Rs. 2,41,000—do you recollect telling Atmaram Madhowjee of these too?—(A.) Yes; I did report that transaction to him. I wanted his signature to the transaction. (Q.) Now to change the subject a little, by whose direction did you go to the Kalbadavie branch rather than to the head-office with respect to these loans?—(A.) It was more convenient to me. I lived close to the branch office, so that as a matter of convenience I went there. (Q.) Who did you negotiate these large loans with at the branch office?—(A.) With Mr. Bullock. I did not have any recommendation to Mr. Bullock for these loans. At one time I obtained one small sum, and at another time I got another small sum. The President.—Oh, do not tell me about having got small sums! I see I must go through the items with you. Did not you get a small sum, as you call it, Rs. 13,000, on 28th March in your own name?—(A.) I cannot speak positively without reference to my books, but it is very likely I did. (Q.) Well, now, did not you and your partner get the following sums from the Kalbadavie branch—on 7th January 1865, Rs. 84,000; on 11th January, Rs. 61,000; on 24th February, Rs. 75,000; and on 16th March, Rs. 1,80,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And did you not get in the name of yourself and one Ramdass on 7th January 1865 one lakh, and on 1st February 1865, in your own name and that of Burjorjee Rustomjee, five lakhs?—(A.) The latter was for the purpose of accommodating Burjorjee. It was not for my own use: I was a security. The President—Oh, you was a security. Are these the small sums you talk of getting from the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) They were secured on shares. The President—Now be cautions in what you are talking about. You have been speaking only of *small* sums; just be cautious. Witness—Without a reference to my books I cannot answer all these questions. The President—You can have as many books as you like. Witness—They are not with me. My trustee has them, and I only got my summons last night, so that I had no time to bring them. The President—You don't require books to know on whose recommendation you got all these large cash credits at the Kalbadavie branch. Witness—As to the loan of five lakhs I have mentioned I did not negotiate that advance at all. It was managed by Burjorjee and was for his own benefit and on his own account. I believe Burjorjee paid that money to Premchund for some shares he had bought for Burjorjee. (Q.) Why do you believe that?—(A.) Because Burjorjee when he asked me to give my signature to that accommodation bill said that he had arranged for this, that Premchund had negotiated that loan for him with the bank, and that the proceeds were to be paid to Premchund, and then he asked me to give my name. The President—Now, then, about your own little transactions. I want you to be careful. You must tell use if there was any recommendation for you to get these large advances at the Kalbadavie branch. Now I ask you particularly. Who recommended you particularly to that branch?—(A.) There was no recommendation. I used to act as broker and was in the habit of going frequently to the manager of the Kalbadavie branch, and I asked him if he would give me loans secured upon shares. He consented to do so. (Q.) Do you mean to say, sir, that the manager did not refer to some director on that occasion? Did he not to your knowledge do so?—(A.) He did not. (Q.) (Shown a note.) (Q.) Do you know that handwriting?—(A.) I don't know English, and I cannot recognize the handwriting. I was known personally to Mr. Bullock. He took security on all the loans. There was security on the bill for Rs. 13,000. The President—Well, now. tell us something of this loan on 7th January 1865, in the name of yourself and Ramdass, for Rs. 1,00,000. Ramdass is your surety I suppose?—(A.) Yes, (Q.) Now, was not Ramdass your servant, sir?—(A.) He was my mehta. (Q.) And you put him off to the Bank of Bombay as your surety for a lakh, did you? Did you tell Mr. Bullock that he was your mehta?—(A.) Yes, I told him that he was my servant. The President—You told him so? Now be cautious.—(A.) I believe I did, it's very likely I told him. The President—Oh, it's very likely you did! Do you think, sir, he would have lent you Rs. 1,00,000 if he had known Ramdass was your mehta?—(A.) He did not trust to signatures merely. He took security in shares, and, moreover, the amount advanced was about 25 or 30 per cent. less than the market value of the security deposited. The President—Now, then, you remember this transaction of the Rs. 61,000 and the Rs. 1,80,000?—(A. The particular dates of the loans and the number of shares by which these loans were secured I don't know without seeing my books. The President—I don't ask you about these particulars. You ought to have had your books here, but I don't ask you about these matters. Were not these monies borrowed from the Bank of Bombay to buy shares for these gentlemen—Atmaram, Dr. Diver, and Mr. Taylor?—(A) No; they were borrowed in respect of general share transactions into which I had entered in the market for these and other gentlemen. (Q.) Then why was it that Atmaram signed these two notes joined into one?—(A.) Because there was a large sum of money due at the time by Atmaram to me, and I asked him to sign the note and he did so. (Q.) Atmaram knew that the shares had been purchased by you and the money got from the Bank of Bombay, did he not?—(A.) I cannot say that he knew about *all*. (Q.) But he knew about some, as well as that you had been borrowing money for them from the Bank of Bombay, did he not?—(A.) Very likely he did. (Q.) And therefore he felt bound to give you his signature to this bill for Rs. 2,41,000?—(A.) I do not exactly remember at this distance of time what motives may have actuated him just then. Perhaps that was the case. (Q.) But the fact was that he was in your debt for shares purchased on his account?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And he knew very well that you had got that money from the Bank of Bombay as well as other sources? (A.) Very likely he did. (Q.) Then he gave you his signature to this promissory note for Rs. 2,41,000 to the Bank of Bombay?—A.)—Yes he went to the bank and gave his signature there. (Shown the bill). There are our signatures. (Q.) Now can you tell me where Jumnadass can be got, for we want him and expected him here to-day; but can't get him?—(A.) He can be found in his house in the evening. It is near the Portuguese Church. The President—His house was closed last night. Witness—I don't know that. (Q.) Did you use to get Atmaram to look through your books?—(A.) He had no business to do so. (Q.) Had you not an account with him for all those transactions?—(A.) Yes I had, but the transactions I had with him were entered into a separate book which he used to see and from which I used to prepare a statement of his accounts. Mr. Taylor and Dr. Diver also used to see that book. The President—Now I don't exactly understand some parts of your evidence. Do you mean to say Atmaram did not know you were indebted to the Bank of Bombay for these shares you negotiated for him?—(A.) I concluded he knew that from the circumstance that he signed the bill on that occasion. The President—Very well, we understand that. We have been searching all day for Jumnadass, but he is not here yet. Will you tell him we are looking out for him, but cannot find him? Witness—Yes, I will inform him.

SUCCARAM ANTOBA, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, I on being shown minutes of board of directors, deposed—These are the board minutes written by me. (Shown entry, which was not read.) This is in my handwriting. The correction in this minute was made either on the day on which the minutes were written or on the following day. Perhaps it was through oversight that this particular passage was omitted, and I was asked to write it in afterwards. All the minute except this passage was written before the words "George Foggo, Vice-President" were put down. (Q.) Then why did not you write this passage after the remainder of the minute before the signature?—(A.) Because I had finished it and had written in the words "the board adjourned." I had also written words "vice-president" for the signature. I am quite sure that that addition to the minute was laid before the board next day, when the minutes were confirmed. I cannot say whether this passage was in the scroll minutes. The President—You ought to have scratched out the words "vice-president" and written right on. Witness—My master directed me to write as I did.

The Commission then adjourned at a quarter past three till Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE GOLD FIELDS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

So little was till lately known regarding the interior of the vast continent of Africa, that the observations and discoveries of African explorers have excited and still continue to excite attention throughout the civilised world. But a discovery, which has just been made in Southern Africa—(if we are to believe all that is put forward in a small pamphlet recently published in London)—will perhaps attract more universal attention than any of the recent great geographical discoveries. The pamphlet referred to is entitled, "The Gold Fields of South Africa, and the way to reach them," and contains details of the discovery of two gold fields of enormous extent by a German explorer named Carl Mauch. We are afraid the writer of the pamphlet, a Mr. Robert Babbs, who had been twelve years resident in Natal, and who now wishes to get up a party of 200 or 250 to accompany him to the gold district, is somewhat inclined to tone down the difficulties and hardships which must be encountered by the searchers for gold, and to put before his readers too fine a picture of the pleasantness of the scenery and climate, and of the ease with which the precious metal may be collected; but from the letters of Herr Mauch and the extracts from the South African newspapers there seems but little room to doubt that a great field for enterprise is about to be opened up. Herr Mauch seems to have been at a very early age full of the idea of exploring the interior of Africa, and prepared himself by studying Arabic, medicine, and mineralogy. In the beginning of 1864 he embarked for the African continent, and three years having elapsed without any word from him as to the result of his exploration, he turns up in December 1867 at Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal Republic, and writes a letter to the *Transvaal Argus* intimating the discovery of "two gold fields of enormous extent, the first of which had been traced and seen in different altitudes to extend to more than eighty miles in length, by from two to three miles in breadth; the other twenty-two miles broad, and promising to be most valuable." Many smaller and isolated veins containing the precious metal had also been discovered. Herr Mauch has been travelling in company with Mr. Hartley, the elephant hunter, to whom he gives the credit of the discovery. The fields in which the auriferous metal lies are in the Moselekatse country, about 760 miles north-west from Natal, and to the west of the Transvaal Republic boundary. The country is thus described in the pamphlet:—

> The country itself is tolerably healthy and well watered. The geological character of the district is represented by metamorphic rocks, with slate, and the other usual indications of auriferous wealth. Vegetation is not luxuriant. In the immediate neighbourhood of the gold-field, which Mr. Mauch estimates to cover a tract of twenty miles broad, and sixty miles long, there are not many natives. When the explorer saw the white reefs of auriferous quartz glistening white in the sun, as they cropped out here and there he was startled by the conception of the wealth which he firmly believes those reefs to contain. Thousands of holes, some ten feet deep, give evidence of old native workings, and bear out Dr. Livingstone's remark about the gold washings carried on in wooden bowls, by the Kaffirs in time past. Mr. Mauch brings with him about twenty specimens. Those that are auriferous consist of pale quartz containing minute particles of pure gold."

Some of the specimens have been tested by the usual chemical applications, the result of which appears to prove conclusively that the metal is gold. A public meeting has been held at Durban on the subject of the gold-fields; a memorial has been presented to His Excellency the Governor by a deputation, among other things, urging the propriety of arrangements being made for the residence of an agent, who could act as guardian of the rights of both races. A large "prospecting" party, numbering upwards of 300, were about to proceed from Natal to the gold-fields, and another party of 40 men were already pushing forward for the same destination. Mr. Babbs gives full details regarding the roads from Natal to the Moselekatse country, and also details as to the climate, which he says is eminently adapted to Europeans. The country in which these fields are situated is but thinly populated, but should the first parties of gold-diggers prove successful, both districts will doubtless soon be overrun by fortune seekers from all quarters of the world.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1868.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

NURSAPA NAIK BIN SHEESIREE, AND OTHERS, Appellants. *vs.* KASHIRAM AND RAMCHUNDER VISHNOO, respondents.

THE High Court delivered the following judgment in this case:—The plaintiff in this suit brought four separate actions against the defendant Veerbhadrapa in the Court of the Sudder Ameen at Bhagulcote to recover the value of four hoondies drawn by him on a firm in Bombay, which were dishonoured, and which plaintiff had discounted. Veerbhadrapa answered that since drawing the hoondies he had become insolvent, and plaintiff and three other creditors had accepted an assignment of fifty-two candies of cotton, which were held for him by one Vishnoo Bapoorao Kamut, a merchant of Vingorla, and that in consequence of this arrangement the plaintiff had no further claim upon him. The Sudder Ameen directed that two of these creditors and the sons of the holder of the cotton should be made parties to the suit, and as the two last named defendants resided in another district, obtained the sanction of the High Court, under section 4, Act 23 of 1861, to his trying the suit against the defendants. The plaint was in no way amended, and the Sudder Ameen seems to have treated the four actions against the sons of the Vingorla merchant, who are the present respondents, as a consolidated action, and to have decreed against them in three of these suits for sums which he considered equivalent in the aggregate to the value of the cotton of the defendant Veerbhadrapa—which they admittedly held and which they claimed to retain until a debt of Rs. 500 due to them by plaintiff should be satisfied. The respondents demurred to the jurisdiction of the Sudder Ameen, and denied their liability to plaintiff on account of any claim he might have against defendant Veerbhadrapa under the hoondies. They appealed from the Sudder Ameen's decree to the Court of the District Judge of Kulladghee, who held that they had been improperly joined in the several suits and rejected the claim as against them, decreeing the full amount of the claim against defendant Veerbhadrapa. The defendant Veerbhadrapa has not appealed against this decree, but the plaintiff has, and urges that it was competent to the Sudder Ameen to join the respondents in the suit and to consider what claim the plaintiff had against them under his arrangement with Veerbhadrapa. It is further contended that, as a court of equity, the Sudder Ameen had power to examine the entire transaction and to declare the liability of each person concerned in it. We are of opinion that the Sudder Ameen committed a mistake in law in directing the respondent to be joined as defendants in the four actions on the bills of exchange which the plaintiff brought, inasmuch as the respondents were in no way liable to plaintiff on account of those bills, and plaintiff had any claim against the cotton in the hands under the assignment made to himself and others by Veerbhadrapa, such claim originated in a single cause of action, and could not, under section 7, Act 8 of 1859, be split up into several claims, as the plaintiff had done. The respondents had clearly no interest in the subject matter of the suits before the Sudder Ameen, which were for the recovery of the values of the several hoondies drawn by Veerbhadrapa, and they would have been in no way effected by the result of any decision on this point. The Sudder Ameen, therefore, clearly misapplied section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and this misapplication has caused him to adjudicate upon matters which were in no way raised by the plaints before him. The plaintiff and respondents have been exposed to considerable unnecessary expense by the course adopted by the Sudder Ameen, and though we feel desirous of putting an end to the litigation, we are unable to sanction such exceptional procedure or to establish a precedent which might be extremely mischievous. We must, therefore, affirm the decree of the District Judge, with liberty to plaintiff to proceed against the respondents in a single action properly constituted, if he be so advised.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY *vs.* THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(*Native Opinion.*)

OUR daily contemporaries have been discussing this subject off and on for the past six months—yet so far as the result of their lucubrations is concerned we are as far as ever from the solution of the question whether we in Bombay shall be better or worse for the presence in our midst of the Bengal Bank Office. But what has not yielded to the editorial acumen of the local press seems likely to be summarily disposed of by the fiat of the men in authority in England; for the last mail informs us of an interpellation in Parliament by which we learn that the Secretary of State for India is against the Bank of Bengal poaching on the manor of her sister of Bombay. Doubtless the news ought to gladden the hearts of the woe-begone shareholders of our local Bank—and judging from its effects it has wrought on our share-market, the Bengal Banks' absence is as good as *ten per cent.* premium on the Bombay Bank shares. Hitherto, however, the controversy regarded only the interests or otherwise of the proprietors of the respective Banks, but there is another element in the case—we mean that of the general public and its interests, we submit, ought to have precedence over those of the Bank Directors or their co-proprietors. That this has been the view taken by the public outside the Bank circles, is apparent from the apathy with which the wordy war between our contemporaries has been regarded—and if aught else was wanting to confirm this view of the case, it would be supplied by the silence which the vernacular papers, rabid patriots as they are on local matters, have observed on the subject. The Bombay Bank, even in the hey-day of its financial strength has dealt sorrily with the several crises that have occurred in our midst and the way in which our local financial guide philosopher and friend has done in the past, ought to make us chary how we again entrust to his hands our destinies in the future, now that the institution itself has to recoup its resources. This is no mere metaphor, nor do we say it in mere passing. Bombay is just recovering from the throes of an oft-repeated crisis—and the existence in her midst of a banking institution of known strength and prestige is now of more importance than ever—and in whatever way unprofessional laymen may think of the subject, those who know what business is, and how its movements are regulated, need not be told that the one thing needful for our steady recovery in future is to have an institution of the kind we have indicated. Just think of London, with her Bank of England and her colossal Joint-stock Banks having succumbed to the crisis. Can any one maintain that under such circumstances, her financial recovery would be within the range of possibility? And Bombay is just in the same plight. Her Bank of England has fulfilled the predictions of her enemies—and her London and Westminister, and her Union and her Joint Stock have followed suit, and because a neighbouring institution comes from over the way to play the part of the good Samaritan, our local patriotism is whipped into alarm, as if it be the part of true wisdom to spurn a good office, because proffered by a neighbour. The gods it is said first dement those whom they wish to destroy, and the peculiar history of Bombay for the past four years vividly exemplifies the saying, and we would fain hope that our present attitude towards the Bank of Bengal is not provocative of a repetition of the fate which we so much deplore.

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THE KURRACHEE BAR.

Mr. E. Giles, Master Attendant at Kurrachee, addressed the following letter to the Commissioner in Sind on the 19th ult.:—

"I have the honour to report that on the 15th instant the transport ship "Nadesda" from Bombay with Government stores and bullocks arrived off the port too late in the evening to permit her being towed in by the (East) main channel.

"The vessel had been 19 days on her passage, had lost many of her sails from bad weather, and the bullocks on board were dying in numbers.

"Under these circumstances the pilot in charge at the Captain's request very properly determined to run the vessel across the bar and into port through what is now called the new channel. This channel had been deepened considerably by dredging in the fine weather.

"The ship's draught was 15 feet 6 inches; the water in the channel was supposed to be about 19 feet. It was of course expected by the pilot and by myself (who was watching the vessel) that she would bump in crossing.

"Instead, however, of simply bumping in passing as I expected, the ship fairly grounded in the channel and for a minute or more remained immoveable. Heavy rollers crossing lifted her at length over the bar and into deep water.

"The ship's soundings gave 15 feet water only when on the ground, and there can be no doubt that a silting up of at least 4 feet has taken place in this channel since the setting in of the monsoon (say from the beginning of June.)

"I may now mention that for the last two years there has been a considerable deepening across the bar close to, and 'under the shelter' of Munora point—9 feet water is now found in the channel against 5 feet some years back. Up to this date the very violent monsoon we are experiencing has had the effect in silting it up, and we find it most useful for vessels entering port of light draught.

"Facts of the above kind may be useful in helping the decision of the Engineers engaged in port improvements. For instance, one fact is certain that a channel partially sheltered by Manora head has been kept open by the harbour scour during heavy monsoon weather, while another channel laying in an exposed position has at once been closed. Another fact appears to me to be equally certain, that it is useless to spend money in dredging the bar, unless under shelter.

"The "Nadesda" lost her false keel while on the bar, but it is believed that she has sustained no further injury."

THE LUCKNOW REJOICINGS OVER PRINCE ALFRED'S ESCAPE.

On the 22nd or 23rd April all India knew of the Fenian attempt to shoot Prince Alfred. On the night of the 4th July the people of Lucknow rejoice with feasting and fireworks over the fortunate escape. We learn from the "Mofussilite" that a dinner was given to the European community in the Baradurree in the Kaiserbagh by the Talookdars of Oude, the members of the Lucknow Reform Club, and the native gentlemen of the city of Lucknow—" as a mark of thanksgiving for the providential escape of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh."

All the European portion of the community, civil and military, and the ladies (in about 250) were present; also Maharajah Sir Maun Singh, K.C.S.I., and the Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla with his Sirdars. Nearly all the Talookdars were there, and many distinguished inhabitants of the city, and the officials of the several offices.

The Chief Commissioner was present, and when he had taken his seat, Maharajah Sir Maun Singh read him an address in the vernacular; a copy of which in English is subjoined. After the speechifying, a magnificent nautch took place, in which the Lucknow dancing-girls performed right well.

A grand display of fireworks then took place, to witness which about 50,000 spectators had assembled in the Kaiserbagh. The Julsa was over at midnight, after a most delightful evening, for which thanks were due to the members of the Reform Club, the Talookdars, and the gentlemen of the city, who spared neither time nor money to give a first-rate entertainment.

The following is the "address of congratulation, given by the Talookdars of Oudh, the members of the Lucknow Reform Club, and the native residents of the city of Lucknow, on the occasion of the celebration of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's escape from assassination, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for transmission to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen":—

"We, the Talookdars of Oudh, the members of the Lucknow Reform Club, and inhabitants of the city of Lucknow, venture respectfully and humbly to approach the august presence of our honoured Rulers, and most earnestly and importunately beg to solicit their permission to give an expression to the feelings which are now uppermost in our faithful hearts—

"We now, with their leave, express with sincerity and candour that ever since the day we heard from the lips of our Chief Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Davies, at a public audience given at the Chutter Munzil Hall, of the treacherous attempt made by a public enemy of the name of O'Farrel on the life of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and of the speeches of condolence addressed by the General commanding the Oudh Division of Her Majesty's Army, Sir George Couper, Bart., and the Maharajah of Kuppoorthulla on the occasion, expressing their sympathy with the Chief Commissioner, our loyal and devoted hearts were filled with deep sorrow at this melancholy event. There was no lip from which did not arise a prayer for the safety of the precious life on which the attempt was made. There was no tongue which did not utter on that day an execration against the wretch who had made the dastardly attempt. And not until the glad tidings reached us through the European journals of the perfect recovery of H. R. H. did our hearts cease to beat with anxiety. Our universal sorrow then changed into pleasure and public rejoicing, and with a true devoted heart we prostrated ourselves in prayers of thanksgiving to the Almighty Providence who watches over our welfare for having preserved to us in His infinite goodness the life of such a noble and worthy scion of a Right Royal House, through whose wisdom and goodness the teeming millions of India and other vast territories, and we especially, the people of Oudh, enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity. True it is that in this world its Almighty Ruler has so ordained that joy shall appear hand in hand with sorrow, and the bitter cup of misery shall be sweetened with the honey of happiness. We have found the truth exemplified in our own case under this great event. Consuming as the fire of vindictive wrath and indignation was, that the first news had kindled in our hearts, and the sorrow and solicitude it had caused us, as the subsequent tidings of the recovery of H. R. H. and of the punishment of the wretch who had caused us all this grief, at once allayed the one, and changed into happiness the other. Then indeed did all of us rejoice.

"In short, it is for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of our hearts that we have convened this meeting. Every one of us has joyfully, according to his circumstances, contributed his share for the manifestation of our great joy, and for the distribution of alms in gratitude for the providential escape of H. R. H. as is customary in our country, although we are fully aware that, considering the magnitude of the occasion, this humble offering of ours is like the feast of a leg of a locust with which the ants had entertained King Solomon and his host.

"We, therefore, on our own part and on the part of those of our brethren who are not present on this occasion, venture most respectfully to offer our hearty congratulations to you our Rulers in this Province, on the occasion of this happy deliverance of H. R. H., and we humbly wish that through your instrumentality (as the Agents of Her Majesty) this demonstration of our feelings may be carried to her hearing, and that Her Exalted Majesty be assured, on our part, that although thousands of miles intervene betwixt us and our sublime Ruler, we can truly say that reflecting within ourselves we find our hearts closely united to the High Throne of Her Majesty, since no moment of our life passes in which we have not reason to, and cannot but think, of her unspeakable goodness and beneficence towards us. Having thus before our eyes the fruits of the deep interest which Her Majesty takes in the welfare of Her Indian subjects, feelings of gratitude involuntarily rise and fill our minds and overflow from our lips. And when we compare our present condition with the state in which we were 20 or 25 years ago, we are struck with wonder and astonishment at the vast number of beneficial measures that have been introduced for our good, within the small space of time which has elapsed since our Gracious Queen accepted us as her own special subjects. And when, moreover, we learn as we constantly do from public journals and from the letters of our countrymen residing in England, how great an interest is taken in our welfare by the Ministers and other members of Her Majesty's Government, and how much of their precious time they deign to the discussion of even minute questions relating to India, we feel in our hearts so much joy and gratitude, that we are not able to give expression to them, and content ourselves with offering our humble but devout prayer that the Almighty Lord may in His infinite goodness vouchsafe long life to our just and beneficent Ruler, and to all the members of Her Most Royal Family that they may continue to be our Guardians and Protectors to the Last Day."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee
4	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
3	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
2	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
1	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
demand		1s. 11d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11d.	"
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8'. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 8th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 1/8 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 7/8 "
On demand		1/10 3/4 "
On Scotland		1/10 3/4 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Subscribed Capital £928,200.
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England and National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills pay able in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

From Keyl & Co., Bordeaux.

CLARET.	Medoc	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	"	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	at " 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at " 25	"
	" Champagne	at " 35	"

From C. S. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	"	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	Die Perle des Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle	" at " 24	"
	"	pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges, Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.) 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¾- inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES. HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON, BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, 196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In neither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs· 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

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20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

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Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

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Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

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The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

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20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0
60	84 8 0	42 4 0	60	83 10 8	43 5 4

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2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, June, 1868·

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

SALE OF GUANO.

On MONDAY next, 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Marine Street:—

By order of the owners of " Gunga Nursing Persad," now lying in Bombay Harbour, on account and risk of Charterer Shaik Abdullah Salem—

About 40 Tons of Coria Moria Guano Crust, a sample of which is lying at the Rooms of Auctioneer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

For sale, separately or together, a large open Carriage with Monsoon Cover, a pair of Chesnut Persian Horses, and a set of double Harness.

A handsome Grey Arab Ladies' Riding Horse.

A Shigram, Arab Horse, and Harness, complete, sound Certificate with Horse Rs. 525, a bargain.

G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Fancy Toys, such as Tin Railways, Surprise Boxes, Tin Pails, Trumpets, Whistling Balls, Dominoes, India Rubber Balls and Bats, Walking Sticks, Cuckoo Clocks, various kinds of Purses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bags, Playing Cards, assorted Corkscrews, Ivory and Woodyard Measures, Combs, Albums, Watch Stands, Rorlette P nnolders, Steel Clasps, Bright Steel Chains, Gold Plated Chains, Bohemian Candlesticks, Vases, &c.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " " Madapollams.
3 " " T. Cloths.
4 " " Jaconets.
6 Cases " and White Dhotees.
4 " " Sarries.
3 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Fire-proof Treasure Chests.
Flemish Tacks.

An Invoice of 81 cases of fresh Oilmanstores, and 18 cases Perfumery, by the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Piccalilli, Onions, Gerkins, Walnuts, Cauliflower, assorted Tart Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Patras Currants, Orange, Lemon, and mixed Peels, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.

Peppermint Lozenges, assorted Lozenges, Seidlitz Powder, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Brandy Bitters, Essences of Rose, Marechalle, Verbena, Guard Boquet, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Vinaigrettes, Lavender Water, Eau da Luce, Milk of Roses, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Macassar Pomade, Circassian Cream, Camphorated Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Jamaica Pomatums, Brown Windsor and Honey Soaps, &c.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers.
Oosman Soolaman.
Jasoob Esmail.
Hassam Moosa.
Guny Ahmed.

A very superior lot of 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Planks, Boards and Scantlings of sizes.

Bombay, 15th July 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—
5 Bales Grey Shirting.
2 Cases Flannel.
2 do. Muslin.
2 do. T. Red Doria.
3 do. Cotton Umbrellas.
2 do. Doe Skin.
1 do. Tin Plates and Rice Bowls.
2 do. Felt Hats.
6 do. Granite Colour.
2 do. Sealing Wax.
4 Small Iron Safes.
1 Case Clocks.
1 do. Needles.
2 do. Lamps.
50 Pieces Oil Cloth.
2,000 lbs. Fresh Butter.

By order of Tyabally Shuriffally and Sons, and on account and risk of Mr. Frederick Madely—

T S & S—5, 11, 13, 15, 17—11 Cases damaged Lucifer Matches.

T S & S—A A—7, 9, 11—3 Cases damaged Lucifer Matches.

By order of Mehta Narronjee Hurripursad, on account and risk of Marwadee Shevbux Homekar—

4,960 to 4,969—10 Cases T. Red Chintz.
4,785 to 4,794—10 do. do. do

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, &c.

105 Dozens Packets of Playing Cards.

A good second-hand Broadwood Square Pianoforte in good order.

2 Sets of best plated mounted double Harness.

4 " Plain Buggy do. do. just arrived.

At 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF COKE AT THE GAS WORKS, CHINCHPOOGLEE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gas Works, Chinchpooglee—

100 Tons of Coke will be put in small lots to suit the purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND OR GROUND AT BANDORA HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee *In Re* Parsee Pallonjee Jeewanjee Maistry, an Insolvent:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with Trees and Cudjan Shed, situate at Bandora Hill, in the Sub-district of Tanna, and formerly and is now occupied by the said Pallonjee Jeewanjee, and containing one beegah seven pauds and (16½) sixteen and half katies by admeasurement, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the proposed road beyond which is Pulus Land, on or towards the west by the proposed road and compound of allotment C, on or towards the north by the compound of allotment B, and on or towards the south by the compound marked No. 1, which said premises hereby demised are particularly delineated and entered letter A in the Government Map of Bandora.

AUCTION SALE OF JUTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godown of Hajee Abdool Suckoo Hajee Cadoo at Don-Tar Third Road, by order of Hajee Abdool Suckoo Hajee Cadoo, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nanabhoy Sorabjee & Co.—

151 Bales of Bengal Jute.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, the Neat and Modern Household Furnitures, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of Dr. T. G. Hewlett, proceeding to England: the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Best Plated Ware—consists of Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Breakfast Companion, Ice Pitcher, Round Waiter, Bread Basket, Claret Mug, Butter Pot, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Set of Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Camp, Dining, Pier, Oblong and other Tables, Sideboard, Tea Poys, Dining and Drawing-room Easy and Predieux Chairs, Tea Caddy on stand, Marble eight day Clock, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Table, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Hat-stand, Pictures, Table Ornaments, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Towel Horses, Kattar Easy Chairs, Screens, Dispense and Cook-room Articles, Books, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

One handsome English-built Brougham by Lawrie and Marner.

One ditto do. do. Dog Cart by Macnaughton and Smith.

One Pair fast-trotting Pegu Poneys.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, HARMONIUM, &c., &c., IN FORBES STREET, FORT, ON THE TOP OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Harmonium, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAWASJEE PATELL'S STREET, FORT.

In Re Pallonjee Jeevanjee Maistry, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee, and with the consent of the mortgagee Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama. On THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the newly-built six-storied Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing and being thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Street within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 267, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 33 and now under No. 32, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north and west formerly by the property of Nowrojee Sorabjee Rustam Framna and by the property of Rustomjee Framjee Sorabjee, and on the east by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, and on the south by the house of Heerjee Bomonjee Warrenna, and which said hereditaments and premises are situate on the east side of the said Cowasjee Patell Street in the Fort Division, and which were formerly in the occupation of Rustomjee Shapoorjee Ponchkhanawalla and now in the occupation of the said insolvents and others.

Bombay, 15th July, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August. 1866.

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